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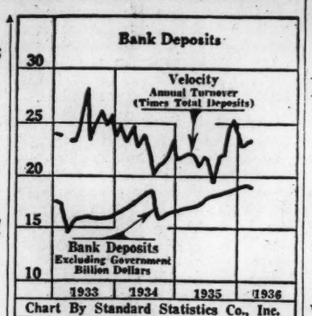
Banks Bulge With Money But Jobs and Business Lag; Deposits Are Not Wealth

Mere Quantity of Funds No Help to Industry, Unless Active

Many Stagnant

Despite Low Interest and Other Inducements, Bank Funds Languish



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Upturn in Velocity of Bank Deposits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—Recent announcement by the United States Comptroller of the Currency that national bank deposits had reached an all-time record of $24,859,000,000 on March 4 has called attention to an outstanding paradox in the economic recovery of the country during the last four years.

On the one hand the banking system appears to the layman to have made an almost complete recovery from the depression, and the American public has nearly as much money to its credit in the banks as it had in 1929. On the other hand, industrial production has not returned to 1929 levels, and unemployment is many times greater than in that year.

These facts run counter to an assumption often made by the public, that bank deposits constitute an outstanding part of the national wealth, and that if the nation is wealthy, in the sense of having enoumous bank deposits, it should logically be prosperous as well.

Aided by Quantity Theory

This assumption has been further encouraged by the so-called "quantity theory" of money, which in its simplest form assumes that the level of prices and the rate of prosperity depend on the quantity of money available. This theory assumes that if the "quantity of money," which in this case would be represented by bank deposits, increases, then the rate of business activity will be automatically and proportionately increased. Many plans and legislative proposals to "increase the supply of money" in order to produce an automatic increase in prices and prosperity have been based on this theory.

Experienced bankers have never accepted the quantity theory, however, and have consistently opposed the basing of efforts to produce recovery upon it. They point out that prosperity does not depend on the quantity of money people have title to, but on the rapidity with which they turn it over.

Lack Present Activity

Record deposits are no assurance of business activity, unless they are active, and deposit accounts in the United States today are comparatively inactive.

A better index of prosperity, in short, is the turnover of bank deposits, rather than the total. This turnover is, in fact, reported regularly by the banking authorities in the weekly figures of bank clearings and bank debits.

Clearings consist of the checks drawn on one bank and deposited in another. This figure gives an incomplete picture of the activity of bank deposits because it does not include transactions in which a check is drawn by a depositor and paid to another depositor in the same bank. This latter is included, however, in the totals of bank debits, which include all the checks written, whether deposited in the bank on which they are drawn or in another.

Good Measure of Business

These bank debit figures give a very representative picture of the rate at which money is moving around, and hence of business activity. They are generally divided into (a) the total for New York City and (b) the total for 140 points outside New York City.

This is a rough statistical effort to eliminate the effect of purely financial activities in New York, which in a period of intense activity or dullness in the stock market or the market for new bond flotations might give a distorted picture of the general rate of business activity.

These figures are not to be confused with the item of banking statistics called "money in circulation" published weekly by the Federal Reserve Board. This title gives a false impression. It represents the amount of hand-to-hand currency or legal tender, i. e., federal reserve notes, "gold certificates," greenbacks, silver certificates, etc., which are estimated to be outside of the banks. It may be in a workman's jeans, or changing hands over a shop counter, or in a miser's hoard. In other words, active or inactive, for the figure tells only a static story.

There was less "money in circulation" in this sense in 1929 than in 1933. Just before the bank moratorium the figure jumped $725,000,000 in one week as people rushed to the banks to draw out cash and put it under the mattress.

Hence at that time the banking statistics gave a superficial appearance directly contrary to the facts; for the sudden increase in the item

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Thomas Leaves British Cabinet Over 'Leakage'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 23—The resignation of Colonial Secretary J. H. Thomas without waiting for the report of the tribunal appointed to probe the recent budget leakage with which his name has been coupled, is generally approved here—apart altogether from whether or not the tribunal finds him responsible for telling his friends about the projected tax increases before they were disclosed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The public approval is based on other facts which have transpired during the inquiry. In particular it is felt that while it was not illegal for Mr. Thomas to gamble on the date of the general election, it was extremely injudicious for him to do so in view of the fact that he was one of the people responsible for deciding when the election was to be held.

In these circumstances there is unanimous agreement with the view expressed in his letter of resignation to Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin that "instead of being a source of strength to your Cabinet I shall merely be a drag on it and not in position to pull my full weight."

Editorial comment, although reserved in view of the fact that the tribunal has not yet reported, takes the line that if a cabinet minister's "name and private affairs have been bandied about"—to use Mr. Thomas's own words—he has no alternative but to resign since it is his duty to keep his name and office above the breath of suspicion.

There is no doubt, however, that whatever Mr. Thomas's faults may be he has had a great hold on the popular imagination and the public generally echoes Mr. Baldwin's "deep regret" at his disappearance from public life.

Townsend Seen As Winner In Defying House

No Punitive Action Is Expected Despite New Challenge

Decision Is Delayed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23—The week end brought temporary respite to a harassed House of Representatives today as it sidestepped temporarily final decision on the defiance of Dr. Francis E. Townsend, leader of the $200-a-month old-age pension movement.

Judging from external evidence, Townsend forces yesterday applied a policy of attempting to force the special House Townsend Investigating Committee and House leadership into taking punitive action against the California physician.

Last night statements were issued alternately from the Baltimore retreat of Dr. Townsend himself and the local hotel of his chief lieutenant, Sheridan Downey, predicting that the House would not dare bring his case of contempt to trial and that no action would be taken until after the elections.

Further Defiance Expected

As a final defiance it was announced that Dr. Townsend had instructed five of his most prominent subordinates, already under subpoena to testify before the committee, to ignore the House order. Should the five subordinates follow Dr. Townsend's advice it will present an even more difficult problem for the House leaders than the defiance of the Townsend leader himself. For whereas he has already testified before the committee, the others have not yet appeared and their evidence is considered of considerable importance.

The Bell committee, apparently, is going to ignore the challenge. The more Townsend forces challenged, the more the committee delayed and the stronger became the likelihood that it would ignore the action of the Townsend leaders entirely. The original impulse was to cite the Doctor immediately for contempt. Instead of holding a scheduled public hearing yesterday afternoon they remained in executive session until a late hour. And the final result was nothing more than that the decision had been deferred until Monday or Tuesday—or perhaps later.

Bell Gives Views

Representative C. Jasper Bell (D) of Missouri, chairman of the committee, would not speak for the committee other than to report the deferment, but expressed his private opinion that there was no need of requiring the further testimony of Dr. Townsend or the personal appearance of his aides. He said the

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Foreign Motors Hit by Japanese

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, May 23

THE Automotive Industry Control Act, which is expected to restrict drastically the business of Ford and General Motors in Japan, became a law today.

The House of Peers approved the act as previously passed by the House of Representatives.

The law is intended, through restrictions on foreign automobiles, to promote greater Japanese manufacture of motor vehicles.

Tariff Reprisals Urged in Japan On U. S. Cotton

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, May 23—Japanese textile circles are today swept by keen resentment at the announcement of American tariff increases.

President Roosevelt's move invoking the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act increases the tariffs against Japanese textiles by an average of 42 per cent. The goods affected are bleached, printed, dyed or colored cotton cloths containing yarns that technically fall between the numerical listing of 30 and 50.

Governmental departments are considering means of applying against Americans the Trade Protection Act authorizing infliction of such commercial reprisals as tariff increases, import restrictions and quotas against countries accused of unfair or discriminatory treatment of Japanese goods.

Balance Toward U. S.

Japanese business men last year contended that American restrictions on Japanese manufactures were unduly severe because the United States' balance of trade with Japan is strongly favorable to the United States, owing to heavy purchases of American cotton by Japanese. The latest tariff increases have greatly aggravated this feeling.

Y. Shikayama, manager of the Fuji Spinning Company, made the statement that 20 to 30 per cent of Japan's cotton imports from the United States could be replaced by cotton from Egypt, Brazil and Manchoukuo.

S. Tsuda, head of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, the largest firm in Japan, predicted that the Washington action would stimulate smuggling and indirect shipments of textiles through Canada.

Australia's Similar Move

The Japanese indignation and concern for the American action is intensified because it coincides with a similar Australian increase against Japanese textiles and rayon.

These two simultaneous blows are the more keenly felt because the Japanese export boom shows signs of slowing down. The value of exports in the first four months of this year have increased only 2 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

The main reprisal projected against the Australian is the diversion of part of the wool purchases from Australia to Argentina and other South American countries.

Textile trade demands added curb on Japan: Page 9.

Greater Recognition Of American Music Urged by Dr. Sokoloff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Recognition of the quality of American music at least equal to composers and musicians anywhere today is urged by Dr. Nikolai Sokoloff, WPA music project director, who made an inspection tour recently of southern California projects.

He blamed the American public for not honoring the current output which critics were acclaiming as superior to the general international level.

"The hour has struck for the development of American music," declared Dr. Sokoloff, who for 15 years was conductor of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra. "There never was a time when America, either by birth or adoption, had such a wealth of musical artists as today.

"The various music schools, the newer symphony orchestras in Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles and San Francisco, have contributed scores of highly talented musicians in the last few years. The majority of them are equivalent in talent to European musicians.

"I do not mean that we should turn our back on a Toscanini or a Flagstad because they come from another land and speak an alien tongue," he continued. "They are great geniuses who should be welcomed everywhere. But the time nas come to forgo the fallacy that music, to be good, must be of the European brand.

"Very much fine music today is of the made-in-America brand. The only trouble is that the public at large is not thoroughly awakened to the fact. Otherwise, among the permanent orchestras in this country there would not be seven or eight conductors who are not American citizens.

"I believe very firmly that we should give the good American conductors a chance when there are vacancies in these orchestras, and I believe we should give plenty of opportunity to American composers of merit."

Radicals Keep Party Reins In Socialist Rift

Old Guard Threatens Own Party—New Deal Is Disavowed

Labor Aid Dwindles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 23—Splitting over the degree of radicalism to pursue, Socialists opened their presidential convention here today in an atmosphere of division. Capture of the party machinery two years ago by the left wing faction, followed by increasing strife, has brought the minority to the edge of forming a right wing Socialist organization.

The Socialist Party seems in transition. All elements, both left and right wings, are looking toward the making of a bigger movement, a national Farmer-Labor Party, into which the Socialists may merge and supply doctrine.

Wisconsin Leads Way

A change of this type took place in Wisconsin six months ago when the Socialist Party gave up its local and state identity to go into a new party federating organized labor, farmers and liberals.

For years and until the last election Milwaukee has been the principal city in the country under an extensive Socialist administration.

Liberals are expecting a new and more powerful lineup beginning with the congressional elections of 1938 and coming into robust expression in the presidential campaign of 1940.

Roosevelt Disavowed

Keynote speakers today disavowed President Roosevelt as an exponent of Socialist theory.

"Some people have made a great fuss over Roosevelt's so-called 'socialistic' actions," commented Leo Krzycki, national chairman of the party. "They have accused him of taking over the Socialist platform of 1932 and abandoning his own. They point out that he has put into operation our planks on relief and public works. This is true enough.

"But those planks were recommended by Socialists only for the temporary relief of suffering.

"Roosevelt has apparently expected them to bring back prosperity without the aid of the necessary legislation to curb profit seeking and to socialize industry. We believe that the whole structure must be rebuilt from the ground up, and that while relief is necessary and must be given by any party, fundamental change is absolutely essential."

Capitalism Attack

Rejection of President Roosevelt's policy was reiterated by Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, who was lately re-elected while the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

To See British Leaders

Wide World

Haile Selassie

The Emperor of Ethiopia Plays With His Dog Lulu at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem. This Picture Was Taken by Air From Jerusalem to London and Then to Frankfort, Ger., Where It Came on the Hindenburg to Lakehurst

Motor Traffic In Jerusalem Under New Ban

JERUSALEM, May 23 (AP)—Authorities, with tension undiminished and this city like an armed camp, have imposed an emergency ban on all motor traffic in the southern half of Palestine.

Effective at noon today, a special police permit will be required for motorists.

Bombing planes flew over Jaffa and helped police to search the hills adjoining the Jerusalem-Jaffa road for Arabs involved in the ambush of a Jewish motor party yesterday, in which two Jews and a British soldier were wounded.

British authorities called on additional troops to stamp out terrorism

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

British Cruiser To Aid Negus On Trip to London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 23—Decision to place a warship at Haile Selassie's disposal is widely interpreted here as intended to avoid the slightest possibility of Italians seizing him en route as it would be easy (although completely illegal) for them to do if he were traveling on an unarmed merchant ship.

Naturally such an explanation is not officially countenanced. It is authoritatively explained that the cruiser Capetown happens to be available—on the way home from the Far East to be refitted. It is added that for "administrative reasons" the Capetown cannot take the Emperor and his party of eight beyond Gibraltar and he will make his way thence in an ordinary passenger vessel.

This procedure has the additional advantage of leaving the British Government free to invest the Emperor's visit with as much or as little official character as it pleases.

Whatever is the nature of the reception accorded to the exiled Emperor of Ethiopia by the British Government, there is no doubt how he will be received by the public. Indeed, as the Government itself must realize, the enthusiasm and sympathy evoked by the Emperor's presence here must make it more difficult for public opinion in this country to accept the raising of sanctions when the League Council meets June 16.

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia fled from Addis Ababa May 2 as the Italians under Marshal Pietro Badoglio neared the capital. He went first by train to Djibouti, French Somaliland, where two days later he boarded a British cruiser, disembarking at Haifa, Palestine, May 8. He went with his family and a small group of followers to Jerusalem where he has remained ever since.

Pay Rolls Up Steadily, Says Miss Perkins

Labor Secretary Sees No Seasonal Slump—Finds Jobs Increasing

Durable Goods Gain

Employment in Several Industries Found Higher Than in Several Years

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, at one of her now infrequent press conferences reported yesterday that business was coming through this spring without the usual seasonal slump, with both pay rolls and jobs increasing.

Sitting with her hat on, in her immense paneled office, a room carpeted in red and with red draperies, Secretary Perkins held a pair of spectacles before her eyes while she read from a report saying that 225,000 workers had been added to pay rolls during April and that pay rolls had increased $4,200,000.

That the gain in factory pay rolls brought the pay roll index to where it stood in October, 1930; that in only five Aprils during the last 17 years had employment increased.

Durable Goods Up

That the durable goods industries were making gains of "major importance," especially so in furnace-steel works, rolling mills, automobiles, electrical machinery, foundries and sawmills.

That the employment index in durable goods was 77 per cent above the low of March, 1933.

That quarrying, private building construction, dyeing and cleaning were showing "sharp seasonal gains."

"Increases in employment in several industries have raised the April level to the highest point recorded in recent years," she read.

Other Bright Figures

"Hotel employment exceeded the maximum shown since October, 1931. Employment in the power and light companies reached the highest point reported since January, 1932. The metal lines are back to June, 1931."

The Secretary said that "factory employment is back to 1930." She referred to gains in "the interesting industries"—in locomotives, shipbuilding, steam and electric car building, in aircraft and automobiles.

Discussing decreases, she said "with the exception of the seasonal decline of 30.9 per cent in employment in the cottonseed oil, cake and meal industry, the major declines were not pronounced."

Manufacturers Say 30-Hour Week Would Wreck Its Own Aims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—Compulsory spreading of employment by means of the proposed 30-hour week would result in an annual deficit of $986,831,044 in industry and still fail to reach the desired objective of providing a job for everyone who wanted to work, the National Association of Manufacturers announced in a labor relations bulletin today. It describes the short-week plan as "the wrong way to do the right thing."

Among reasons listed for believing that the compulsory 30-hour work week would defeat its own ends by putting more people out of jobs than into them were the following:

Gives Seven Reasons

1. It would tend to favor large and well-financed companies at the expense of small companies because the former are better able to endure increased labor costs.

2. It would increase the price of goods made in American plants while allowing commodities from foreign countries operating on a longer-hour schedule to sell at lower prices.

3. By increasing the prices at which durable goods must be sold it would further retard re-employment in the very field where it is most needed.

Would Slow Down Production

4. The shortage of skilled workers in some industries would make it necessary for other departments to slow down. The plan also fails to take into consideration peak, or seasonal, demands as well as emergency and repair periods.

5. An attempt by legislation to provide exemptions in special cases would be unworkable.

6. Farm living standards would be lowered and the volume of manufactured goods agriculture could buy would be reduced.

7. Since workers would have to pay more for goods, yet receive the same salary, their living standards would be lowered.

Could Not Stand Strain

"Business could not continue to pile up deficits approximating $1,000,000,000 a year," the report said. "Consequently, the selling price of manufactured goods would have to be increased. Under this condition, the real wages of workers would remain constant and the increased cost of goods would reduce demand, curtail production and result in decreased, rather than increased, employment."

The report stresses that better living standards for the whole nation could only come from an increased volume of work, while re-

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, May 23

Railway—Agreement Reached on Dismissal Wage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—Conclusion of the railway wage compact between more than 250 lines, representing 85 per cent of the nation's rail mileage, and the unions, crystallizes five months of negotiations.

Men deprived of work because of mergers are to receive an allowance or dismissal wage equal to 60 per cent of their average monthly wage. Other benefits are included under the accord, running five years from June 18.

Setting Precedent

In scope and content, the agreement makes history. Abysses of breakdown were skirted. Britain in 1921 merged 120 lines into four major systems, by act of Parliament.

American rail management and labor met voluntarily, with the Government's benison and official aid, free of compulsion.

Boyhood—Enlists to Fight Crime

Philadelphia—"Stop crime at its source," rang like a watchword through every session of the annual convention here of the Boys' Clubs of America.

Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee, at the opening session, told how boys' clubs are preventing delinquency in a city once notorious for crime, by cleaning house the past year.

J. Edgar Hoover, chief G-man, said boys' clubs have "inestimable value" in supplying wholesome activities.

D. H. Lindsay, of the British National Association of Boys' Clubs, commended crime-prevention in the American clubs.

Fingerprinting

Atlantic City, N. J.—Boy Scouts of America, 1,000,000 strong, joined the voluntary civilian fingerprinting parade. The National Council instructed local troops to obtain cards from the Department of Justice.

"Finger Print Service Stations" in California dramatize the movement. Berkeley has had its fingerprinting week. San Francisco's Junior Chamber of Commerce continues its drive.

New Hampshire is fingerprinting its citizens. Stoneleigh College for Women is registered 100 per cent. Other colleges, business and professional clubs are stepping into line.

Stigma Removed

Fingerprinting, once a brand of dishonor, redoubles its crime-detecting service, while protecting law-abiding citizens in many directions.

Thomas Quits—Arms Increases or Leakage?

London—Whether known arms increases in the British budget may have enabled "friends of friends" of J. H. Thomas to infer tax increases

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Boston News Today:

Fore River Bridge Opens With Ceremonies

600 Children in Roller Skate Contest

No Railroad Strike Is Called Over the Week-end

Callahan Lays Down No Drinking Ban

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Woman Suffrage Movement Gets Real Impetus in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The feminine suffrage movement in Mexico has received its strongest impulse by the recent announcement that the National Revolutionary Party not only legally recognizes the equal rights of women but will undertake a program to aid their struggle for independence.

Among the points of the program which will form the basis of the party's future political attitude toward women, are:

1. Equal rights and opportunities for women without any further limitations than those which their biological condition imposes.

Equal Pay Guarantee

2. Equal remuneration and guarantees for men and women when they perform equal work under equal circumstances.

3. Equality of educational opportunities.

4. Equal civil rights in respect to matrimonial relations.

5. Equal civil rights to vote and take part in political life.

Aid for Women

In addition to this, the party has approved the following measures to aid Mexican women:

1. The establishment of collective laundry, sewing and other domestic services for the benefit of the poorer class working women.

2. The increase in day nurseries for the children of working women as well as free maternity houses and medical services for prospective mothers.

3. Creation of working centers where deserted women may receive the opportunity to honestly earn their living.

4. Establishment of employment agencies to help women obtain reputable positions.

Special Court Planned

5. Creation of a special court where women may receive legal defense for their rights and for their children.

6. Development of an intensive campaign against prostitution and all forms of vice that exploit women.

7. The organization of brigades that will travel throughout the country bringing to working women new ideas and education on hygiene and child welfare.

8. Development of an intensive campaign against social plagues, particularly alcoholism, which affects vitally the woman's life and home.

Political Equality

The most important factor of all this is the party's recognition of the fact that women not only have a right to vote, but also play an active part in political life by holding governmental positions. At present there are two women candidates for mayors in small towns, but their campaigns have not been taken very seriously. Votes for women are still far from being a nationwide reality here, many states still fighting the proposal energetically, but the recent decisions of the party are a long stride toward the final emancipation of the Mexican women.

'The Stratosphere or Bust'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 23—The cellophane stratosphere balloon sent aloft May 21 by natural scientists of the Bartol Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute at 7:30 a. m., was last heard from through its automatic transmitting instruments three hours later. It had then reached a height of eight miles. Thirty hours later the institute was still without news of its whereabouts. Somewhere the shining bubble was floating high above the range of human sight, it was believed, but would soon begin its descent.

The natural scientists were confident that it would be found within a day or two. To it is attached a card asking the finder to communicate with Dr. Johnson, who plans to send another balloon aloft in about a fortnight, if this experiment is successful. On the next ascent instruments will be carried which will measure cosmic rays.

The primary reason of this first flight was to test the balloon's strength and rate of rise, and the possibility of keeping in contact with it.

The cellophane bag, 30 feet high and 17 wide, has a capacity of 1800 cubic feet of gas, but only 500 were valved in, to allow for expansion. It lifted an automatic radio device and other scientific equipment. The main features of this apparatus were a short wave transmitter, a battery, and a series of small condensers.

As the balloon rose, the mercury column in the barometer fell, touching at intervals wires leading to the condensers. These in turn were connected with the transmitter. Each condenser contact changed the nature of the impulses transmitted and so gave an indication of the height.

There was also an automatic shut-off device to stop the release of ballast and check a too speedy rise.

The radio impulses were received on the ground through earphones and photographed through a photo-electric eye for permanent record on a strip of movie film.

Dr. Thomas H. Johnson, associate director of the Bartol Research Foundation, explained that cellophane is being used because, being transparent, it will not absorb heat from the sun and expand unduly.

"It is the first flight of a large balloon made of cellophane," he stated, "and it is the first time an automatic ballast device has been used."

Saskatchewan Reforests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask. — Reforestation work will be done in two of the wooded areas of the province this year by the department of natural resources. About 100,000 trees will be planted.

President's Plea Fails to Shake Lehman's Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—As the pressure was renewed on him both from the White House and by leading Democrats in the State today, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman reiterated his intention to retire from politics. He indicated that not even the entreaties of the President would cause him to change his mind about not running again.

"My statement speaks for itself," he said.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—The movement, launched by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, in Washington, to draft Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for a third term as Democratic Governor of New York State was seen here today as gaining impetus with the hours and as being pushed along by the steam roller of Postmaster General James A. Farley, national and state chairman.

Should it fail, it was intimated that President Roosevelt would turn to Senator Wagner to persuade him to run, or to John J. Bennett Jr., Attorney General. Democratic statisticians declared that either of these men could be elected "hands down in a landslide."

Governor Lehman's announcement put the New York gubernatorial situation in first place in political circles here, overshadowing at least for the moment the presidential situation.

Like 1928 Situation

The situation which has arisen is analagous to that which obtained in 1928 when Alfred E. Smith, then the Democratic nominee for President, drafted Franklin D. Roosevelt to run for Governor in order to help Mr. Smith carry the Empire State. Mr. Smith had then served three terms as Governor.

While he was defeated nationally and in the State for the Presidency, Mr. Roosevelt was elected to the governorship and after serving a second term, went to the White House. Friends of the President insisted today that Mr. Roosevelt would need Governor Lehman, Senator Wagner or Mr. Bennett to carry the State in November, just as Mr. Smith needed him in 1928.

Today, Democratic leaders in every part of the State are privately joining President Roosevelt in the hope that Governor Lehman will reconsider his decision not to be a candidate, and the consensus was that they would take their insistence that he run right up to the moment of nominations at the state convention.

Wait to See How to Jump

For this reason, leaders of the party are today beating no drums for any candidate and erecting no lightning rods for the nomination to strike, although half a dozen men are ready to throw their hats into the ring. Any gesture in this direction right now would be discouraged, it was declared in authoritative quarters today.

This situation may change over the week end, however. President Roosevelt is expected to go to Hyde Park late this week and he and Governor Lehman may meet at the home of the President's mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt, then, to talk personally over the Governor's attitude with regard to a third term and which, it is believed, was not fully gone into when Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Lehman talked over the long distance telephone Tuesday night.

Much Depends on President

The President is expected to make every effort to cause Lehman to consent to run, should he fail, it was said in high Democratic quarters that there would be time enough to consider the situation and confer with his advisers with a view to finding a strong man to head the state ticket.

In these same quarters it was held that Senator Wagner would not run if there was any way of escaping it. He is well satisfied with his present position as Senator from New York and is one of the wheelhorses drawing the New Deal coach. The Roosevelt Administration needs him in the Senate, it was held, and Senator Wagner was quoted as believing that he could be of greater aid to the Administration in his present position and could be more helpful in the direction of social legislation where he is than if he were in the executive mansion in Albany.

See Advantage in Bennett

For these reasons, friends of the Senator who would comment "off the record" on the situation saw Mr. Bennett as the most probable choice of the Democrats to head the ticket this fall if the efforts now on fail to induce Governor Lehman to run again.

New charges of dynamite would be packed under the Democratic camp in the State in the event Governor Lehman cannot be persuaded to change his mind about again running for Governor, it was said in high party quarters. Democratic leaders inimical to Mr. Farley made it clear that they would not accept dictation from him with regard to the candidate to head the state ticket, and it was intimated that if Mr. Farley ran for Governor "he would get what was coming to him from the Tammany organization."

These same leaders admitted off the record that they did not know of any man other than Senator Wagner or Mr. Bennett who could assure victory for the ticket in November. This was because of Senator Wagner's tremendous popularity and his known zeal for the new-deal social reform program.

Would Promote Harmony

The same applied to Mr. Bennett, it was added, and either of these men, leaders declared, would make for harmony in the party, even where harmony does not today exist. In these same quarters it was said that expediency also dictated that the nominee come from New York City.

The situation in the Democratic camp gave new encouragement to the Republicans, every member of their party in the State Senate being a potential candidate for the governorship. Leading these is, of course, State Senator George R. Fearon of Syracuse, minority leader of the upper house and critic of the New Deal.

Senator Fearon, it was recalled, was one of the Republicans who was "on the right side of the fence" when Governor Lehman's eight-point social security bill was acted on by the 1936 Legislature. He voted for it and helped to send the measure to the Republican-controlled Assembly with senatorial approvial. This would remove the stigma of having helped defeat this measure, which in the popular imagination applies to many of the lawyer-lawmakers in Albany. Today, Mr. Fearon was seen far in the lead as the bearer of the Republican standard in the state campaign this year.

Radio to Expound U. S. Ideals

CONCOMITANT to the recurrence of Memorial Day, the Chicago Tribune radio station, WGN, has scheduled a series of talks to be given by representative church men each day during the week of May 24, from 12:35 to 1 o'clock.

Each speaker will talk on the general theme, "The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave," their effort being to answer the current criticism of American ideals as established by the founders of the nation, and to combat the sentiment that the United States must succumb to the present European trend of dictatorship.

Contending that the ideals upon which America was founded are practical, and that true spiritual qualities are now manifest and working in the nation to protect and preserve it, the following speakers will present their views over Station WGN (720kc) on the days mentioned:

May 25—Dr. A. E. Holt, professor of ethics, Chicago Theological College.

May 26—Bishop Waltz of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

May 27—President of St. Viator's College, Kankakee, Ill.

May 28—Harold Molter, Christian Science Committee on Publication for Illinois.

May 29—Dr. Abraham Hirschberg, Temple Sholom, Chicago.

May 30—Dr. Albert E. Coe, First Congregational Church, Oak Park.

$397,000,000 Bill For Flood Control Voted in Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23—Pressed by citizens' committees from eastern flood-stricken areas, the Senate passed a $397,000,000 omnibus flood control bill May 21.

The omnibus bill was approved by the House last year, but not until it had been loaded down with "pork barrel" amendments totaling more than $700,000,000. A filibuster kept the Senate from acting on the measure last session, but this year after the disastrous spring floods, it was brought out again, and rewritten to include only those projects approved by the Army Engineer Corps, and the pronouncement of a national flood control policy.

Communities to Contribute

Under this policy, local communities benefiting from the act would be required to contribute to the cost. Specifically, they would be charged with paying for the sites of the projects and for rerouting railroads and highways. In the present bill, the total local share is estimated at about $100,000,000.

The bill passed the Senate with this local contribution feature still in, despite bitter opposition from certain sections, especially New England, where, it is argued, communities that contribute would not be the ones that would benefit most from the projects. Large cities further down the rivers will get the major protection, it is contended.

Veto Hinted

An amendment to revise this section was introduced on the Senate floor, but Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, chairman of the committee which drew up the bill, shouted it down with threats of a presidential veto. "If you want a bill," he told the Senate, "that amendment must be killed."

Approval was given a proposal of Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, that the army engineers be permitted to proceed with dam construction without waiting until title to the sites was cleared.

The flood control bill now goes back to the House for consideration of the Senate amendments.

Poll to Fix Future Of Syracuse Plant

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 23 (AP)—James H. Rand Jr., president of the Remington Rand Company, announced today that continued operation of the Remington Rand's Syracuse factory would depend on the result of a poll of company employees.

The announcement came simultaneously from Mr. Rand and from Mayor Rolland B. Marvin, who will act as "umpire" for the balloting. It followed a series of conferences between Mayor Marvin, company officials and workers and a telephone conversation between Mr. Marvin and Mr. Rand.

The conferences resulted from an announcement by the company that it planned to transfer typewriter production to its Ilion, N. Y., plant.

Mayor Marvin said agreement had been reached to submit the following proposal to the 1700 factory employees:

1. Are you dissatisfied with present conditions?
2. Are you in favor of a strike?
3. Are you willing to return to work when the plant reopens?

The agreement called for a tabulation of the results of the ballot on Tuesday. Mr. Rand announced that if the ballot is favorable, the company will proceed with rearranging and modernizing machinery in the Syracuse plant with a view to possible increased production.

'Black Legion' Members Admit Michigan Slaying

DETROIT, May 23 (AP)—Police Inspector John I. Navarre announced yesterday that four men, admittedly members of the "Black Legion," a secret society, had confessed they participated in the "execution" of Charles A. Poole, found fatally shot May 13.

Inspector Navarre said 16 officers of the society, who used black robes and hoods bearing skulls and crossbones in their ritual, were held for questioning. He said the four men who confessed told him Mr. Poole was not a member of the society. He had been accused of beating his wife.

Linton Heads Actuaries

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—M. A. Linton, president of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was elected president of the Actuarial Society of America yesterday at its annual convention. Mr. Linton is a fellow of the American Institute of Actuaries.

World's Oil Fair Outgrows Scope And Is to Expand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., May 23—Extending the time and enlarging the space for the tenth International Petroleum Exposition, to be held in Tulsa in May, 1938, was announced by W. G. Skelly, exposition president, as the ninth exposition closed today.

Mr. Skelly also stated that the directors are considering the erection of new buildings and enlargement of space in the present buildings, to meet the demands of exhibitors who this year have machinery and exhibits whose value is estimated at more than $10,000,000.

There is also a possibility, he stated, that the exposition directors will invite to Tulsa the World Congress of Oil for its 1938 meeting, to be held at the same time the exposition is in progress.

Oil Pioneers Get Medals

Special affairs for groups were climaxed Thursday with the awarding of medals to "grand old men of the industry." Amid the whirring of pumps and the put-put of engines new to the oil industry since most of them quit active engagement in the oil business, today's oil leaders paused to pay honor to the pioneers of the industry.

Three medals were awarded, that of "Grand Old Man of the Industry" going to Martin Henry Mosier of Los Angeles, Calif.; that of "Grand Old Man of Tulsa" to W. J. Stewart; and that of "Pioneer of Pioneers" to William H. Peiffer, of Carthage, Mo.

More Than Quarter Century

To register as an "old-timer" required that 30 years have been spent in the oil business. "Old-timers" are given lapel buttons embossed with a derrick and inscribed "pioneer of oil industry." These entitle the wearer to admittance to the oil show any time, including future expositions.

Official registration at the time of the awarding of the medals showed 181 old-timers in attendance at the exposition, 81 of them from out of Tulsa.

To qualify for the honor of "grand old man," the registrant must have been in the oil business 50 years.

Mr. Moshier, who has been in the oil business for 60 years, having secured his first job shingling a lease house in 1876, at the age of 20, started in the business in Pennsylvania, and has followed the fields as they developed, and is now president of four of his own companies in Los Angeles.

Mexican "Old Timer"

Mr. Stewart is also a native Pennsylvanian, but has lived in Tulsa since 1907, and has been associated with the Devonian Oil Company from that date. He entered the oil business in 1877.

Mr. Peiffer had his first job with oil in 1863 at the age of 17. He went to the Civil War, and after it was over returned to the oil business.

Only one foreign delegate registered as an "old-timer." He is Ordonez Ezequiel of Mexico City, Mexico, who has been 26 years in the oil business. He is at present consulting engineer and geologist for the Petro-Mex Company.

"Old-timers" in the oil industry registered from California, New York, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Arkansas, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Missouri, as well as Oklahoma.

'Impossible' Pump Kicks Oil 6500 Feet From Under Ground

TULSA, Okla., May 23 (AP)—An electric motor which stands on its head at the bottom of a well and kicks oil to the surface with its "feet" was demonstrated to the International Petroleum Exposition here yesterday.

It is the famous "bottom pump" which brings up oil discovered 6500 feet under Oklahoma City. It is attracting attention as one of the most important discoveries in increasing oil resources, because it will reach oil no matter how deep, and will send up oil not otherwise recoverable.

The motor has the proportions of a slim fencepost. It has to be slim to go down an oil well casing. It can be lengthened indefinitely until it resembles a snake in structure.

A. Rutnoff, Bartlesville, Okla., the inventor, was told by some of the foremost American electrical engineers that an effective motor of this beanpole shape was impossible under the laws of electronics.

Canadian Pacific Denies Ship Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Denial of a London dispatch stating that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will shortly announce the biggest shipbuilding order ever placed in Great Britain by a single firm, came from Sir Edward Beatty, chairman of the company. "There is no word of truth in it," he stated.

The dispatch quoted the Clydebank correspondent of the Sunday Times as saying that the Canadian Pacific contemplated ordering four new liners, including a sister ship to the Empress of Britain, the fleet to total 102,500 tons.

Business Booming For Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Business has been booming at the United States Supreme Court this term. Lawyers and sightseers already have established two all-time records for the highest tribunal.

Exactly 1104 attorneys have been introduced to Chief Justice Hughes and his associates at formal sessions and received permission to practice before the court.

The qualifications are three years as a member of the bar of the highest court of a state—and $15. Thus $16,560 has poured into the coffers of the clerk from this source.

As for sightseers, 329,496 persons have trooped through the white marble corridors and viewed the ornate courtroom.

Radicals Hold Reins In Socialist Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

rest of his ticket lost. "Roosevelt proposes to patch up capitalism without attempting to reach the roots of our economic ills," he declared. "He has no wish to abolish it, and until it is abolished we cannot hope for any fundamental improvement in conditions."

Norman Thomas, twice the party's candidate for president, is scheduled to make the race the third time.

The party chairman, Mr. Krzycki, is retiring after nearly three years' service. He has become absorbed in the campaign for industrial unionism, being one of the principal field workers for the Committee for Industrial Organization led by John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America.

Old Guard Rejected

Connection with the "old guard" right wing Socialists in New York was all but severed yesterday afternoon by the party's national executive committee. Passing on credentials, the committee voted to seat the left wing faction from New York.

As the left wingers dominate the convention, the decision of the national committee will be upheld, it is expected, despite the anticipated floor fight. As a matter of fact, the delegation of right wingers, led by Louis Waldman, former state chairman of New York, is already virtually out of the party. Unless unforeseen compromise brings reunion the convention will make the split final.

Plan Own Organization

If irrevocably out, the right wing group is considering setting up an organization, not so much with the hope of taking a place in politics as of being useful in the promotion of a labor party.

The quarrel centers in a declaration of principles adopted by the party when the left wingers took control from the right wing at the last convention in 1934.

The right wing believes that the solution of the social problem in the United States as in Great Britain can and should be accomplished by peaceful, orderly political means, and insists that the disputed declaration commits the party to the possible interpretation of favoring acts of violence.

Left Wing Views

The left wing in reply declares that it simply proposes more militant, effective methods, that no fundamental question separates the two groups, and that the declaration of principles is good Socialism.

The split comes in a period when Socialist membership is down. The secretary's report to the convention shows 19,121 members for 1935. Membership is not an index to votes, however, as at the presidential election of 1932, for instance, the party polled 883,341 votes, when recording only 16,863 members. The membership peak was reached in 1912 with 118,046. In only one other year, 1919, has it touched 100,000.

Labor Support Ebbs

Other unexpected obstacles which face the party this year include the turning of progressive labor unions to President Roosevelt. Several of the large needle trades unions with Socialistic sympathies have been standbys of the party heretofore. Switching this year to President Roosevelt, there unions will not only subtract their customary voting support of the Socialist Party, but also their contributions. These in the past have been generous. The party will go into the campaign with smaller financing than usual.

President Roosevelt's popularity among liberals of all kinds will also cut down its clientele. It is conceded that the Socialist presidential vote this year will drop below its substantial figure of the last election. Some have speculated on the advisability of making no presidential nominations this year. In objection it has been urged that not to do so would be more costly to prestige.

Farmer-Labor Party

Discussion of the Farmer-Labor party movement in a preconvention conference yesterday showed party members somewhat perplexed. Wisconsin is unique, and the program it has recently effected cannot be safely followed by other states, it was said, until these also develop strong labor and farmer sentiment socialistically inclined. The Farmer-Labor party in Minnesota has disappointed Socialists. They allowed their party to be absorbed into the larger movement, then found it growing more and more conservative, and now the Socialists are seeking to re-establish their identity. Socialists count on labor to give the backbone to a national Farmer-Labor party.

In contrast with disappointments, the millions of the unemployed offer a new area for Socialist activity, it was pointed out by speakers in yesterday's preconvention meeting concerned with the jobless.

Organizing the Jobless

Effort to organize the unemployed has been carried on under the inspiration of individual Socialists for three years or so. The project makes one of the most exceptional in American political history. The organization, named the Workers Alliance of America, claims some measure of united endeavor in 44 states. In Illinois, for example, 345 charters to local groups have been issued. Numbers fluctuate, the alliance expands or shrinks according as jobs, private or federal, multiply or decrease. The national set-up is supplemented with state, local and in some cases county groups. Dues when paid run in some localities to 5 cents a month, 3 cents going to the local, 1 cent to the state and the remaining cent to the national body.

The alliance has a national program. It is asking for a $6,000,000,000 appropriation for relief instead of $1,000,000,000. Its officials say the alliance encouraged recent demonstrations of the unemployed in New Jersey, Washington, D. C., and other places.

Leaders Present Views

The national president and vice-president are members of the Socialist Party and spoke in meetings here yesterday. The alliance does not talk Socialism, they said, but seeks to dispel faith in the old parties and to show that capitalism has broken down.

As the alliance of the unemployed was promoted individually by Socialist Party members, its leaders want this convention to recognize and work with it.

Industrial Research Leaders Receive Prized Franklin Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 23—The way to solve the unemployment problem is to create new industries, and thus absorb the unemployed, Charles Franklin Kettering, director of General Motors Research Laboratories, declared at the annual medal meeting of the Franklin Institute May 20. For many inventions of his own, which have aided in bringing new industries into existence, he was awarded the Franklin Medal and a certificate of honorary membership in the institute.

Sharing in this Franklin Medal award this year was Dr. Frank Baldwin Jewett, vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, whose own work in developing technical improvements in long-distance telephone and radio telephone communications has also resulted in great enlargement of these industries, for achievements in the field of invention and discovery, scientific ingeunity and skill. A banquet followed in the rotunda of the institute.

Blank & Stoller
C. F. Kettering

Robot Answers

A feature of the program was a dialogue between J. Robert Stout, president of the International Benjamin Franklin Society, and a figure which had been placed in the position reserved for a state not yet completed. In an electrically controlled voice this figure answered Mr. Stout's questions with various quotations from Franklin's own writing. Other speakers at the banquet were Nathan Hayward, president of the institute; Henry Butler Allen, its secretary and director; George Wharton Pepper; Dr. Kettering, and Dr. Jewett.

"We technologists have been blamed for unemployment," Dr. Kettering said in his address, "but technological development can be more labor-creating than labor-saving. New industries, now waiting to be launched, could more than absorb all those out of work."

This being so, he asked, Why is there not greater expansion today? "The trouble is," he continued, "in our bookkeeping theories and systems. We do not know how to spend money except on a profit-and-loss basis—it is not spent for essential development of fundamental ideas." We industrialists, Dr. Kettering declared, want a better experimental model before entering new fields, whereas technologists, with all the data available to them now, do not need such detailed models. Consequently there is a zone of inaction between them.

© Bachrach
Frank B. Jewett

Pioneering Work

"There is a period in the development of a new industry," he said, "which might be called the 'shirt-losing zone.' Profits do not begin to come in until the pioneering work of establishing it is completed—and unfortunately it is difficult to induce manufacturers to face this period.

"We must go back to the very basic principles if we're going to expand industry. What we need is not an outline of man's accomplishments but an outline of what man does not know. That would show the possibilities ahead of us. We would realize that American industry is only just beginning. Take friction, for instance; it is the most fundamental problem in all mechanical engineering, yet we know absolutely nothing of what it actually is. We have a lot of words for things which we don't understand—and the longer are the words, the more we think we know."

Dr. Kettering, whose inventions include electric starting for automobiles, Diesel improvements, and a number of other important contributions to mechanical engineering, paid a tribute to his co-workers and to early experimenters in the Electric Storage Battery Company of Philadelphia, which aided him in his work of developing the starter system.

Possibilities of Advance

Dr. Jewett also emphasized the possibilities of advance in social conditions through application of the discoveries made in scientific research. Industry can advance, he declared, by "organizing scientists for a mass attack on problems which might involve almost anything in the whole domain of physical science."

The medal is awarded annually from the Franklin Medal Fund, founded in 1914 by Samuel Insull, "to those workers in physical science or technology, without regard to country, whose efforts, in the opinion of the institute, acting through its committee on science and arts, have done most to advance a knowledge of physical science or its applications."

Dr. Jewett received the medal "in recognition of his many important contributions to the art of telephony, which have made conversation possible not only from coast to coast, but from this country to the other side of the world—contributions of which some were made by him alone, and some by him in collaboration with other workers in the great laboratory of research which he organized and which he has directed with such signal success."

Dr. Kettering was awarded the medal "in recognition of his significant and timely contributions to the science of automotive engineering—a science out of which has grown the greatest industry in this country, the manufactured product of which has, in only a quarter of a century, changed the face of the civilized world."

U. S.-Canada Pact Upheld by Sayre

DENVER, Colo., May 23 (AP)—Dr. Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, yesterday carried to western cattlemen the Administration's answer to cattlemen's charges the Canadian trade agreement reduced the price of western beef.

Monday, F. E. Mollin of Denver, Secretary of the American Livestock Association, protested to President Roosevelt against imports of cattle under the Canadian-United States trade agreement, which, he said, had beaten down the market price in the United States.

"The average price of beef steers at Chicago in April, 1936, was $8.42 per 100 pounds, as compared with $11.10 in April, 1935," Dr. Sayre said. "This decline has furnished an opportunity to the opponents of the trade agreements to argue that because the fall in prices took place after the Canadian agreement came into effect, it must therefore have been caused by the Canadian agreement.

The reduction is well known to have resulted from other causes. In 1935, supplies of livestock had been seriously depleted by the 1934 drought, and prices were unusually high. "Far from being injured by the Canadian trade agreement, our cattlemen are directly benefited by it."

Champlain Seaway Plan Given Impetus

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., May 23 (AP)—The drive for a Hudson-Lake Champlain seaway received fresh impetus yesterday following a meeting of the Champlain Valley Council at which speakers extolled the seaway as a boon to the territory. The council held its ninth annual spring meeting here yesterday.

Producers and shippers in the area were urged to send representatives to four international joint commission hearings on the proposed seaway this summer.

Charles C. Wood of Burlington, Vt., president of the council, said that because the joint commission hearings will be held in the Champlain Valley it was vital that the council carry forward its work for the seaway.

Louis O. Regnier of St. Johns, Que., vice-president for Canada, saw in the proposed seaway route a means for increasing trade between Canada and the United States.

The joint commission hearings are scheduled for late in July at Montreal, Que., Albany, N. Y., and New York, with one hearing either at Burlington or Plattsburgh, both in the Champlain Valley.

Nova Scotia's Fete Of Apple Blossoms Has Early Opening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KENTVILLE, N. S., May 22—The annual Annapolis Valley Apple Blossom Festival, which celebrates the 303rd anniversary of the first blossoming of apple trees in Nova Scotia, opening today continues until May 25.

The dates of the festival, tentatively set for the first week of June, were advanced to May 22 because of the unexpectedly warm spring weather, which is rapidly bringing out the buds in this 100-mile-long valley, the greatest apple belt in the British Empire.

Apple Blossom Sunday will find the length and breadth of Annapolis Valley, with its huge stretches of orchards filled with blossoms. From the famous "Lookoff" of Mount Blomidon, the legendary home of the Herculean Great Spirit of the MicMac Indians, the entire valley appears to the eye to be one great stretch of pink and white blossoms.

The first apple trees were transported across the Atlantic from their native Normandy in seventeenth-century sailing ships. Pierre Martin, a French settler in Acadia, finding the rich soil much like that of his native Normandy, had a dozen young Gravenstein trees sent him, roots and all, from his home village. From these trees have developed today's magnificent orchards. Last year the valley produced more than 3,000,000 barrels of apples.

The Festival reaches its climax on Monday with the Coronation of the Queen of the Blossom by Premier Angus L. MacDonald of Nova Scotia in one of Canada's most picturesque ceremonies.

At the coronation ceremony, floats of apple blossoms, each representing one of the Valley towns, lead the way to the coronation grounds in the annual Parade of the Pink Petals. There children from all over the Valley take part in a Maypole dance and perform the intricate steps of old French dances. Highland Pipers' bands—Nova Scotia population is made up of a blend of French, English, Scotch and Dutch peoples—and the Princess Louise Fusiliers from Halifax will add variety to the musical entertainment.

Baptists Favor Co-operatives As Aid to Consumer

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 23 (AP)—A study of consumers' co-operatives as "a possible Christian solution of some of the problems involved in production and distribution" was recommended yesterday to the Northern Baptist Convention by its resolutions committee.

In connection with the resolution, the committee mentioned the "challenging address" of Toyohiko Kagawa, Japanese Christian leader and an advocate of co-operatives, who spoke to a joint session of Northern and Southern Baptists last Tuesday.

Another resolution urged industrialists to "follow Christian principles in providing shorter hours, a living wage and favorable conditions that will increase the opportunity for employment" and declared for "an acceptance of arbitration and other nonviolent methods of settling industrial disputes."

Reform Program

Elimination of child labor was urged and "a reasonable old-age pension" was demanded.

The "historic" opposition of the Northern Baptist Church to "absolutism in government, whether Communist or Fascist," was restated and teachers' oaths of allegiance were denounced.

A church crusade against gambling was proposed, and further action was urged "upon producers and exhibitors (of movies) that destructive pictures may be eliminated and worth-while character-building films presented."

Herbert B. Clark, a layman of North Adams, Mass., was nominated for the presidency to succeed the Rev. James H. Franklin of Chester, Penna., who is ineligible to succeed himself. Mr. Clark is a bank president, has many business interests and is active in the work of the Baptists in Massachusetts.

Nominations

Other nominations for major offices, as made by the nominations committee, were:

First vice-president, the Rev. W. E. Elliott, Ottawa, Kan.; second vice-president, the Rev. C. W. Crawford, Philadelphia; treasurer, H. J. Manson, Brooklyn; recording secretary, the Rev. C. M. Gallup, New York. Mr. Gallup is the present secretary.

General council, class of 1939:

The Rev. F. C. Codd, Davenport, Iowa; G. F. Estey, Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. Jessie Burrall Eubank, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. B. Ewell, Rochester, N. Y.; the Rev. E. A. Fridell, Seattle, Wash.; E. C. Foster, Indianapolis, Ind.; the Rev. H. R. Husted, East Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Abraham Legrand, Milwaukee, Wis.; Warner Watkins, Phoenix, Ariz.; R. C. Hasserick, Philadelphia.

Hindenburg Reduces Record 53 Minutes

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Ger., May 23 (AP)—Germany's great zeppelin, the Hindenburg, delivering 52 passengers safely on its second voyage from the United States, beat today its own record for a commercial crossing of the Atlantic Ocean.

The giant airship landed at its base at 4:12 a. m. (10:12 p. m., Friday, E. S. T.) for a flying time of 48 hours, 10 minutes from Lakehurst, N. J. Its previous record, set on the first flight from America, was 49 hours, 3 minutes.

Plans for the Hindenburg contemplate eight more round trips, summer flights between Germany and the United States.

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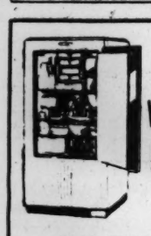
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Roosevelt to Compete As G. O. P. Picks Leader

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—President Roosevelt today announced definite plans for a cross-continent speechmaking trip during the week that the Republican convention is in session.

He plans at least three major speeches—at Little Rock, Ark., on June 10, the day after the Cleveland convention opens; at Dallas, Texas, on June 12, the probable day of the Republican nomination, and at Vincennes, Ind., on June 13 or 14, just about when the Republicans are planning an elaborate notification ceremony.

Political observers are of two minds over the reasons prompting Mr. Roosevelt to embark upon a transcontinental speechmaking tour during the big Republican week. His confidence in his own headline-catching ability is great, it is pointed out, and his previous cross-country trips have attracted great publicity. Perhaps, some observers say, he thinks he can "blanket" the Republican convention's front-page play with his own dramatic doings.

Texas Disappointed

If the resident holds such views, most observers feel he is much deceived. And his Texas friends, who have been counting on his visit, both as great publicity for their centennial exposition and as an important campaign swing, embracing most of the Southwest, are Pdisappointed at the clash in dates. They realize that most Washington newspaper bureaus will concentrate their major coverage on Cleveland, and only give the President routine attention.

This appears to be so obvious that it suggests that the President does not much care whether his campaign trip gets great publicity or not; that he just wants to go to Texas. Whichever way it is, there is considerable fluttering in the political dovecotes today respecting this unprecedented presidential activity during dates generally conceded as reserved for the opposition.

Will Start June 8

The President announced his plans by saying that if Congress adjourned by June 6, he would leave Washington on June 8 for Texas anyway. If Congress merely recesses for three-day periods over the main part of the Republican convention—which is very likely—he also will go to Texas. He will be back in Washington by June 15.

Mr. Roosevelt said that his projected visit to Canada would not come at the end of the Texas trip—as once planned—because of the necessity of returning quickly to Washington, but that he hoped to go on a later date.

The President reviewed the New York situation today with Edward J. Flynn, Secretary of State for New York and Democratic leader of the Bronx—one of the major powers in the party. Mr. Flynn said he was confident that Governor Lehman, in spite of his declaration this week, again would be chosen as gubernatorial candidate by the state convention when it meets in September. Mr. Roosevelt expressed his very emphatic hope that Mr. Lehman would reconsider his decision.

Farley Arouses Ire

The presidential swing into the wide-open spaces comes as a timely footnote to James A. Farley's unhappy adventures in prairie politics. "Who is this fellow Landon?" Mr. Farley asked in effect in his Grand Rapid, Mich., speech two nights ago—though he avoided use of the Kansas Governor's name. He went on to refer to him as Governor of a "typical prairie state," predicting that he would fail to carry Kansas.

To which the Republicans have, of course, forcefully replied. Representative William P. Lambertson (R) of Kansas, a progressive and almost a supporter of the New Deal, hotly answered that "Farley tries to belittle Landon because he is from a prairie state, indicating that he looks with disdain upon anything that might come out of the Mississippi Valley. . . . The only time we ever elect a Democratic President is when the Republicans are divided. It was the Republican votes that elected Franklin D. Roosevelt. Landon is a harmonizer. He will solidify the Republican Party again. . . ."

Answer in November

And Representative Frank Carlson (R), of Kansas, added that "the West will give Mr. Farley his answer in November."

All of which indicates that the reputedly surefooted Postmaster General sometimes puts his foot in a political prairie-dog hole.

A similar mishap has just come to light in the Department of Commerce. Secretary Daniel C. Roper is one of the most astute of the professional Democratic politicians, but Representative Robert L. Bacon (R) of New York believes he has caught him in a serious political indiscretion. Representative Bacon charges that members of Secretary Roper's family have for several years been using a luxurious private yacht hired by the Department of Commerce from Robert Worth Bingham, present Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Log Reveals Cruises

The yacht, Representative Bacon says, was used for private cruises down the Potomac to Annapolis and other Maryland points. The vessel, the Eala, was intended to do inspection duty. Its log shows, says the congressman, that—"for five months and ten days in the winter of 1934-35 engaged in joy-riding business with private parties on board." Another inspection vessel, the All Alone, likewise had been used frequently by department officials and their friends. They were alternately in Florida and in Chesapeake waters.

Joseph B. Weaver, head of the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection of the Department of Commerce only since 1935—who has had occasional clashes with his superior, Secretary Roper, over safety-at-sea questions—was asked about such "joy-riding" and bluntly replied:

"It used to be quite a racket before I took charge. But I put a stop to it immediately and there has been no unwarranted use of Government property, as far as this bureau is concerned, since that time."

Youthful Leaders of Safety Campaign

Schoolboy Patrols From 16 States Visit Washington

Fingerprinting Of U. S. Boy Scouts Voted by Council

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 23—Under a request voted here, the more than a million Boy Scouts and Scouters in the United States and its possessions will add their fingerprints to the civilian file of identification at the United States Department of Justice headquarters in Washington.

A resolution to that effect was passed unanimously by delegates to the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, here, yesterday. All were asked to send, through their local groups, to the Department of Justice for the necessary cards and return them for voluntary registration. Spokesmen said it would be a long step forward toward the day when all law-abiding citizens would be recorded under the noncriminal heading, for protection against kidnaping, accident, loss of memory or mistaken identity.

The closing session also saw special honor paid to Colin H. Livingstone of Washington, honorary vice-president of the National Boy Scout organization. He was first president of the National Council, serving from 1910 to 1925. In 1910, he joined William D. Boyce, Chicago publisher, in incorporating the order. Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of the New York Times, chief speaker at the testimonial ceremony, declared that "Colin Livingstone had a large part in glorifying American boyhood and preparing it for a happy and useful manhood."

Mell R. Wilkinson of Atlanta, Ga., was added to the list of vice presidents of the National Council, and E. W. Palmer of Kingston, Tenn., to the executive board for three years. Resolutions asked all local councils to send members to the 1937 jamboree in Washington, and called for an American delegation of 500 to the world jamboree next July 29 to Aug. 3, 1937, in Holland.

Pennsylvania Democrats Name Governor Earle

HARRISBURG, Penna., May 22 (AP)—Democratic convention delegates and alternates of Pennsylvania elected Governor George H. Earle their chairman today.

The caucus shouted approval of a resolution endorsing President Roosevelt and Vice-President Garner for re-election.

Dances of Old Times Tripped Rhythmically On White House Lawn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—"Right foot up and left foot down. Meet that girl and promenade around."

"Meet your honey. Pat her on the head. If she don't like biscuit, give her cornbread."

The broad lawn of the White House resounded yesterday with the shouts of a caller for an old-fashioned square dance, staged especially for disabled veterans of three wars who were guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at a garden party.

The dancers were eight young men and women from Arthurdale, the experimental New Deal village near Reedsville, W. Va., in which Mrs. Roosevelt has been deeply interested. Clad in floor-length dimity dresses and blue denims, the weather-burned young people swung through their dance to tunes played by guitar and fiddle orchestra made up of homesteaders.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who has joined in the square dances on visits to Arthurdale, made the introductions from the temporary board platform. The President watched from his car, drumming his fingers rhythmically with the music.

In addition, there were mouth-organ solos and vocal selections from the Arthurdale folk, and rope stunts by a lady lariat thrower.

Guests at the party were veterans who are confined at the various army and navy hospitals in and near the capital. Even the bus drivers who brought the guests were invited in to partake of ice cream, lemonade and homemade cake, served from gay marquees. Including officials, nurses and other special guests, approximately 1000 persons passed down the line to shake hands with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt as they stood under a large tree on the south lawn.

Fire Engines Roar But—Queenie's Neigh Was Yea

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Fire engines roared through uptown streets at noon yesterday. Bells rang, sirens shrieked, radio cars sped to Manhattan Avenue and 101st Street.

At the corner fire alarm box was a milk wagon, horse and driver, Leo Reynolds, but no fire. The horse—Mr. Reynolds said her name was Queenie—neighed, and rubbed her nose against the box.

"She did it," he said. "She pulled the false alarm all by herself."

Outdoor Movies Planned for Peace Drive This Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 22—Plans of the labor section of the Emergency Peace Campaign for the coming summer were outlined by Tucker Smith, president of the Brookwood Labor College, at a meeting of the campaign's council held in the Central Y. M. C. A. on May 19.

Important in these plans is the proposal to co-operate with Local 306 of the Motion Picture Operators' Union in New York, in staging outdoor movie shows featuring pictures with a peace motif. Prominent speakers would appear in person on these same programs.

The operators' organization owns special trucks equipped with the very best projection and sound reproducing apparatus, using standard films and a full-sized screen.

Other activities described by Mr. Smith included two training schools giving three weeks of instruction in world problems to about 50 leaders at a time; peace congress in regular labor summer schools, and "weekend institutes" in 20 key cities.

Council members also heard outlines of the summer plans of the Youth Section and other departments.

Emergency Peace Drive Receives Gift of Painting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 22—"For What?"—the painting which Elbert M. Jackson, famous illustrator, has presented to the Emergency Peace Campaign for its use as a poster—was placed on exhibition on May 19 in the foyer of the Central Y. M. C. A. here. For the previous week it had been on view at the Society of Illustrators' Exhibition in Rockefeller Center, New York City, where it aroused a great deal of interest.

The painting depicts the modern "human sacrifice" to the false gods of war for the protection of home and ideals, according to the artist. A young man, stripped to the waist, is shown strapped to the muzzle of a large-caliber gun, looming up out of sinister clouds in the background. He is gazing earnestly up toward an unseen light, his expression symbolizing fatalistic belief in the efficacy of the sacrifice, blended with hope for a better era as a result of it.

At his feet, but without the light of inspiration on their faces, his parents are bent low by the tragedy, and a golden-haired girl buries her face in her arms.

Mr. Jackson's work appears frequently in Good Housekeeping and the Cosmopolitan Magazine. He has also designed Saturday Evening Post covers and illustrations for Collier's and other leading publications.

Canadian Youth Plan Model Social Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Assurance of a fair return for their labor, scholarships and bursaries for needy students, extension of vocational training and guidance, public works, enterprises for social improvement and recreation, demolition of slum dwellings and construction of adequate housing facilities were suggested as things needed in Canada to make life worth while for youth at the open forum recently held here by members of the Canadian Youth Council.

These subjects, for the purpose of promoting discussion, were incorporated into a draft bill to be known as the "Canadian Youth Act," which included a wide plan of public works, together with provisions for school and vocational training, and will be presented before the Canadian Youth Congress to be held at Ottawa. The so-called "bill" also suggested the appointment of a "Canadian Youth Commission" to administer funds for the projects listed.

Young men and women of all religions, races and politics, took part in the discussion.

Factory to Move After Walkout

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 22 (AP)—The Remington Rand Company, manufacturers of typewriters and office equipment, closed its Syracuse plant yesterday and announced that it planned to move the factory to Ilion.

Fifteen hundred workers left their jobs after a notice was posted that the plant would be temporarily closed "for the usual two weeks' summer vacation."

Clair Bellows, president of the local union of the International Association of Machinists, said, "We consider this in the nature of a lockout, but we don't say it actually is one. Neither do we say it is a strike."

Subsequently, Mayor Rolland B. Marvin announced that he communicated with James M. Rand, president of the company. He said, Mr. Rand told him he would postpone his decision on plans to move the factory if the workers would agree to the dismissal of a certain group of employees.

A group of factory workers at a meeting later shouted "No" to the question put by one of its leaders, "Do you accept the proposal?"

Skirmish at Home Of Von Starhemberg

VIENNA, May 23 (AP)—One National Socialist was killed and at least one more wounded seriously in an exchange of shots during the night when a body of men attempted to attack Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg's Wazenberg castle.

The attackers, described as "Nazis," were represented as believing arms of the Heimwehr were hidden in the castle.

An official communiqué said the authorities heard of the plans for the attack and posted special guards at the castle.

President Praises Work of School Safety Patrols

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23—Schoolboy patrols from 16 states, who daily protect millions of their schoolmates from traffic hazards, paraded in the nation's capital today.

Gathered here at their first national convention as the guests of the American Automobile Association to discuss ways of improving their efficiency, the 800 patrol members were welcomed yesterday by President Roosevelt who spoke from the south portico of the White House.

Welcomed by President

"It gives me sincere pleasure to welcome you here today," the President said. "For a long time I have wanted to express to you personally my very keen interest in the excellent work you are doing for traffic safety.

"From small beginnings only a few years ago, the school patrols have grown into a great national organization in which I understand 250,000 boys and girls are now enlisted to give daily protection to many millions of their schoolmates from the hazards of traffic.

"What you have already accomplished is convincing proof of the value of safety education and early training, things on which we cannot possibly put too much stress. The fact that this organization of yours is fostered and encouraged by such groups as the school authorities, the police officials and the American Automobile Association is a splendid demonstration of progress through co-operative effort.

Lauds Youth Movement

"My interest in you is not because of your work alone, but also because yours is a youth movement. The future belongs to youth and when youth voluntarily assumes helpful activities like yours for the benefit of the entire community, I for one feel ever so much more confident in regard to the future.

"Tonight your delegates meet in what I understand is the first national conference of school patrols. I congratulate you on your initiative. That you should have come here from many states to discuss how to handle your work even more efficiently than in the past, is inspiring. I hope you return to your homes and to your posts with new ideas and renewed enthusiasm, and I wish you the utmost success with your conference and with your safety patrol parade tomorrow."

In the line of march today were delegates from Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Maryland, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

Pennsylvania Tax Forum Asks Constitutional Shift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 22—The Taxpayers Forum of Pennsylvania, state-wide organization devoted to reduction in governmental costs, gave its support on May 20 to the movement to remove the five-year limit on submission of amendments to the state constitution.

The forum called on Pennsylvania legislators to approve an amendment making it possible to vote on constitutional amendments in any general election. Rowe Stewart, chairman of the organization, declared that such a change would "open the door to progress in this fast-moving age."

Acres for Pine Growth

Approximately 2,000,000 acres of land in southeastern North Carolina are suited to the growth of slash and longleaf pine.

Television Lags In Development, Survey Reveals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Television is not yet "ripe," reports the Research Council of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

By "ripe," the council means that television does not find itself on the same propitious threshold upon which sound motion pictures stood in 1926, when the transition to talkies began.

Technical and commercial complexity of the new medium is credited with being the chief preventive factor in the development of photographic wireless.

There is no question that Hollywood is greatly concerned in any challenge to the dominant positions in the fields of communications, entertainment and education which are now held by films and radio.

Wants to Be Prepared

And the motion picture industry does not want to be surprised in the costly manner which marked the unexpected storming of the celluloid citadel by sound tracks a decade ago. Hence, the continual scouting of the experiment horizon by the academy's council.

The advent of sound, with its emphasis on a highly technical personnel, has conditioned Hollywood for anticipating impending television developments. These same technical men consider television "right down their alley," and when it finally does arrive, commercially, it is not unwarranted to foresee the "sound" men taking over the work as "vision" men. This transition is much more possible than the demand in 1926 to make electricians out of film cutters.

Not Comparable to Sound

The council reports that the present position of sound pictures is fundamentally different from the situation of silent pictures 10 years ago.

"It is clear," it recalls, "that before the première of 'Don Juan' and the accompanying sound picture program at the Warner Theater in New York City on Aug. 6, 1926, all the elements favoring the transition from silent to sound pictures were present.

"Broadcasting had already attained a formidable place in the entertainment world, demonstrating that reproduced sound was acceptable to the public. The electric phonograph had reached a high degree of development.

Used in Liberty Loan Drive

"Public address systems had been used in the last Liberty Loan drive during the war, at President Harding's inauguration in 1921, and subsequently in national political campaigns and other events calling for the distribution of sound to large audiences. Electrical interlocks had been applied in industry, and were available for the synchronization of scene and sound. The technological obstacles had been overcome.

"Television has reached a point in its laboratory development where a small picture, about 6 by 8 inches, with moderate entertainment value can be transmitted, but with far more complicated equipment than motion picture recording and sound broadcasting require. The cost of development up to this point may be measured in millions of dollars.

Must Spend Millions

"Before there is any possibility of nation-wide exploitation, hundreds of millions of dollars must be expended for numerous transmitting stations of limited range connecting cables of new design, and receivers. None of these things can be obtained overnight. There is a possibility of such a development starting in 1937 or more probably in 1938. It should be noted that its scope, as far as we can prevision it, is limited to home entertainment purposes in urban areas.

"Barring revolutionary inventions, there is as yet no promise of the enlargement of the field of television to theater screen size nor of an extension of the possible service area to rural districts in this country.

Limited Service in Fall

"In the United States a start is being made in reducing television to practice in the field. A new transmitting station is being installed in the tower of the Empire State Building for an experimental service in the City of New York, to begin this fall. About 150 receivers will be furnished to selected observers. These receivers are being manufactured at a cost of probably several thousand dollars apiece, and even upon a quantity basis it is difficult to see how the cost of the present design could be reduced below $300.

A new type of cable, suitable for the transmission of television images, is being installed for tests and possible subsequent commercial use between Philadelphia and New York City.

Advance Seen for 1937

Similar developments are in progress in England, Germany, France, and other countries. In 1937, therefore, considerable data should be available on points which are now obscure.

Gordon S. Mitchell, research council manager, explained the progress report as one of the functions of the academy to keep the motion-picture industry informed of trends in other industries which may have a possible future influence upon film production, as well as to bring to the attention of the producing companies those developments which may have useful application to the industry.

In keeping abreast of the technical world, the council aims at improving the product reaching the screen and at the same time decreasing production costs and increasing production efficiency.

Gas Industry Plans Newspaper Advertising

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 23 (AP)—Strong newspaper advertising campaigns will be sought by the American Gas Association, holding its annual executive conference here, to encourage the use of gas for refrigeration and heating, as well as cooking.

The executives approved plans for a three-year co-operative campaign to cost $500,000, the funds to be raised by the association, and home-territory advertising by the various gas companies to cost between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 a year.

Want Your Farm Electrified? Here's Road to Federal Aid

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—The following questions and answers have been prepared to illustrate the procedure in obtaining loans under the $410,000,000 rural electrification program, recently enacted:

Q. How can a farmer who wants electricity start going about it?

A. Write to Morris L. Cooke, Rural Electrification Administration, Washington, D. C., for an application blank.

Q. Does the Rural Electrification Administration make loans to individuals?

A. No, but it will advise you how to organize your neighbors into a co-operative or non-profitmaking corporation eligible for loans.

Q. Does the Government donate any of the money?

A. No, all loans must be repaid at 2.75 interest, amortized over a 20 to 25-year period.

Q. How many families must there be in a co-operative?

A. In general, the minimum is 100 for a 30-mile line.

Q. How much electricity must I promise to use a month?

A. Eventually, the Rural Electrification Administration expects each farm to use 100 kilowatts a month (about half the average for both city and farm families), but this much will not be required at the beginning. Farmers are expected at least to use several electrical appliances in addition to household consumption.

Q. Can I get any help in organizing a co-operative?

A. Yes, when the applicant furnishes REA with a list of farmers who want electricity, REA will send field agents to help organize a co-operative. Five states specifically authorize rural electrification co-operatives, while power districts, municipal power systems and nonprofit corporations are available in others.

Q. Where can we buy the power?

A. Officials say it can be bought from the cheapest source, whether private or public. REA reserves the right to refuse a loan if it thinks rates are too high.

Q. Will REA pay for expenses in organizing co-operatives?

A. "Reasonable" expenses may be paid out of loans, including attorneys' fees, but no salaries for promoters.

Q. Will there be enough money to electrify all the farms now without electricity?

A. No. On the basis of present costs, officials say the $410,000,000 available during the next 10 years will provide current for 1,000,000 of the 6,000,000 farms now without it. REA will have $50,000,000 the first year and $40,000,000 during each of the next nine years.

Q. What can I do to get money to wire my house and install electric appliances and plumbing fixtures?

A. REA will loan your co-operative enough to wire the houses. The Electric Home and Farm Authority, also financed by the RFC, will discount notes for the other equipment after you buy them from your dealer or other agency. Later, REA may make loans for fixtures and appliances, too.

Q. How many farms now have electricity?

A. About 800,000 besides the 40,000 being provided for by the $12,000,000 REA loaned in the last 12 months.

Jersey Votes Fund To Pay for Child And Indigent Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 22—Aid for the indigent and for dependent children during April, May and June is today assured following an appropriation of $512,000 for these purposes by the legislature last night. Action by the lawmakers in this regard insures the state obtaining a grant of a similar sum by the Federal Social Security Commission.

The appropriation was made in the face of a statement by State Senator Charles E. Loizeaux, chairman of the joint appropriations committee, that it might cause a deficit of $200,000 in the state budget. Senator Loizeaux stressed also that the appropriations bill for the coming fiscal year beginning on June 30 probably would show a $5,000,000 deficit in items for the same purpose unless the Legislature provided new revenues.

No effort was made by the leaders of either house to do anything about providing funds for emergency relief, and both houses adjourned until Monday night.

Failure to make any move in the direction of enacting fiscal measures to fund jobless aid was due, first, to the deadlock over new taxes and, second, to the inclination on the part of the lawmakers to get the state platforms in the coming campaign out of the way before any action was taken in this regard. The platform conventions of both Democrats and Republicans will begin on Tuesday night. Last year these parties adopted planks opposing new taxes, and the members of the Legislature want to see what will be done this year, although they know that new levies appear to be the only way the State can obtain the millions of dollars needed to aid the unemployed.

With the unemployment relief situation thus out of the legislative way at least until Monday, New Jersey is trying to quiet down over the results of this week's primaries, with renewed efforts being made to restore harmony in the state Republican organization. Gov. Harold G. Hoffman was one of the first to move in this direction when he said he did not wish to be chairman of the state's delegation to the national Republican convention.

Under normal circumstances, the Governor would go there as the titular head of the party in the State, but in view of the political animosities engendered in the primary campaign and election, he indicated he was now willing to forgo this honor and suggested that the post go to Edward D. Duffield, who ran second among the "big four" on Tuesday.

This was at first interpreted as a thrust at Walter E. Edge, formerly Governor, who polled more votes than any other candidate for delegate-at-large, but it later developed that Mr. Edge did not wish the chairmanship, but would be glad to serve on the resolutions committee. Mr. Edge later confirmed this interpretation.

Franklin W. Fort, formerly member of the House of Representatives, who contested with Mr. Hoffman for delegate-at-large and who polled close to 200,000 votes in the primary, declared today his campaign had "accomplished its main purpose."

"I feel no sense of personal regret at my defeat," he added. "We have succeeded in the far larger task of delivering a body-blow to the type of leadership for which Governor Hoffman stands."

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Bilodeau to Yankees?—Cronin Seeking Another Pitcher—Owens Loose Again

Red Sox Trade Rumor May Be Settled Soon

By Edwin Rumill

Within the next thre days the current rumor concerning the trade or sale of Buck Newsom from the Washington Senators to the Red Sox should be settled definitely one way or another. In the imaginative eye, Newsom's bulky frame has lurked around Jersey Street long enough now.

The Senators are in Boston for three games, starting with a single contest today at Fenway Park, and in all probability the Red Sox powers will make a strenuous effort to pry the star right-handed pitcher loose from his Washington foundation.

Bucky Harris, of course, can ill afford to part with Newsom, who is one of the best and most colorful hurlers in the American League. In fact the Senators should be adding pitching strength instead of parting with it. But Owner Tom Yawky of the Red Sox wants that pennant and he probably wouldn't let a little matter of $100,000, the price Clark Griffith has undoubtedly tagged on Newsom, stand in his way. Newsom's acquisition would unquestionably assure the Red Hose of the pennant. He is a great pitcher.

Price Tags High

The Red Sox will not stop trying for another hurler, if they fail in their negotiating with the Senators. The club still needs another starting boxman, if it hopes to travel along with the Yankees, Tigers and Indians in the flag race. The only place the local organization can expect to secure pitching strength is from the second division teams. Either the Yankees, the Tigers or the Indians naturally would not make a sale or trade that would strengthen the Red Sox at this time. But the lower outfits, especially the Senators, Browns or Athletics, would probably welcome the chance to obtain a sizable lump of Tom Yawkey's cash. In fact, the only reason the Sox haven't obtained Newsom or another major league hurler before this, is because the weaker organizations push their price tags to the sky every time the young Boston owner comes in sight.

Newsom has been a nuisance, as far as the Red Sox and Lefty Grove are concerned, for the past two seasons. Last year he won two tight hurling duels from Grove and it also was he who handed "Lefty" his only defeat of the 1936 campaign, in Washington just two weeks ago tomorrow.

The Red Sox roster bears out the belief that a new pitcher will don a Boston uniform before June 15, which is the deadline on trading. Only 22 men are on the squad at present and Cronin is allowed 23 under major league rules. The roster includes five outfielders, six infielders and three catchers, but only eight moundsmen. The recent release of Johnny Welch indicated that some newcomer is on his way to Fenway Park.

Briefs

When official minor league batting and pitching averages were released several days ago, young Boston hopefuls were doing very well. Babe Dahlgren, Red Sox first baseman last year who is playing the bag under option at Syracuse, was second to Smead Jolley on the International League batting list. Johnny Salvo, big right-handed pitcher, had won four and lost two for San Diego in the Pacific Coast League. Walter Ripley, also a right-hander, was unbeaten in two games with the Rocky Mount Piedmont League club. Alex Mustalkis, hurling for Little Rock, had won three and lost one.

* * *

The only Bee youngster prominent in the averages was John Tyler, the outfielder, whose batting mark with Knoxville was .375 in his first 29 games.

* * *

Incidentally, it might interest fans to know that little Rabbit Maranville is hitting around the .400 mark as manager and second baseman of the Elmira club of the New York-Pennsylvania League.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Home Runs May 22

Whitney, Phillies	1
Walter, Phillies	1
Sulik, Phillies	1
Goslin, Tigers	1
Averill, Indians	1

The Leaders

Foxx, Red Sox	10
Trosky, Indians	8
Dickey, Yankees	8
Ott, Giants	7

League Totals

American	145
National	140
Total	285

Di Maggio Leads American League Hitters With .411

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—A veteran and a youngster showed the way to the major league batters through yesterday's games with Bill Terry, manager of the New York Giants, setting the pace in the National League, and 22-year-old Joe Di Maggio, brilliant Yankee rookie, in front in the American League.

The averages of both fell off last week but Terry, appearing for the most part as a pinch hitter, kept his mark up to .455 for a 52-point advantage over Joe Medwick in the senior circuit. Di Maggio ended the week with an average of .411, a decline of only nine points. He took the lead yesterday when Billy Sullivan, Cleveland catcher, failed to get a hit and dropped to second place with a .400 percentage.

Terry, at bat five times in two games, collected only one hit, while Di Maggio faced the opposing pitchers 23 times and pounded out nine safe blows. Medwick gained only one point, but took second place behind Terry when Bill Brubaker of the Pirates failed to keep up the hot pace he traveled the previous week. The 10 leading hitters in each league.

National League

Player	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Terry, Giants	20	55	10	25	.455
Medwick, Cardinals	30	129	19	52	.403
Demaree, Cubs	30	127	17	47	.370
Jordan, Bees	33	137	24	50	.365
Durocher, Cardinals	25	94	15	34	.362
Moore, Giants	31	140	28	49	.350
Brubaker, Pirates	20	75	12	26	.347
J. Moore, Phillies	33	131	25	45	.344
Suhr, Pirates	31	112	24	38	.339
Hassett, Dodgers	33	130	16	44	.338

American League

Di Maggio, Yankees	16	73	17	30	.411
Sullivan, Indians	21	65	8	26	.400
Gehringer, Tigers	33	145	37	55	.379
Stone, Senators	21	61	16	22	.377
Bonura, White Sox	24	94	15	35	.373
Gehrig, Yankees	33	124	43	46	.371
Millies, Senators	17	54	5	20	.370
Lewis, Senators	30	131	16	47	.359
Averill, Indians	30	116	19	41	.353
Appling, White Sox	29	117	19	41	.350

Miss Dennett And Mrs. Belcher Lead In Bay State Golf

SALEM, Mass., May 23 (AP)—A long hitter and a woman who could sink putts, tied at 83, today headed 32 qualifiers in the Massachusetts women's golf championship. First round play opens Monday.

Priscilla Dennett, blonde Brookline Country Club miss, and Mrs. D. M. Belcher of Winchester led the qualifying round yesterday. The former piled up her score by several smashing drives. Mrs. Belcher tied things on the final hole with a six-foot putt for a par four.

Rosamond Vahey, defending champion of the Vesper Club, Lowell, was down in the 90 class.

A stroke behind the medalists were Mrs. William Austin, winner on the same course six years ago, and Mrs. Harriet Ferris of Brae Burn.

Mrs. Austin, however, and Mrs. John Grew, both from Dedham, withdrew from competition.

Mrs. Brad Whittemore, the former Dorothy Hunter, medalist in 1935, scored an 88. The qualifying deadline was 95.

World Records Stand In Peril at New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, May 23 (AP)—World track and field records stood in peril today while swift and powerful young men from eight southern states made initial bids for places on the 1936 American Olympic team.

Former Olympic winners and world record holders were among those seeking recognition in events of today's Southern A. A. U. meet. Winners of the first three places in each event qualify for the Olympic semifinal trials at Harvard next month.

Jack Torrance, world shot put champion, faced serious opposition from two former Louisiana State team-mates, Gordon Lester and Ben Friend.

Forrest Towns, spectacular high hurdler from Georgia, came here fresh from his world-record performance in the 110-yard event last week in Birmingham. He was pitted against a field which included Johnny Morris and Al Moreau, both of whom often have neared or equaled world marks.

Glen "Slats" Hardin, who holds the 400-meter hurdle title, was entered in this event and in the 400-meter run.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park Tomorrow 3 p.m.
RED SOX *vs.* WASHINGTON
Seats at Fenway Park Kenmore 0032

Cream of the Crop —By Pap

CONNIE MACK DISCOVERED A CAPABLE INFIELDER IN RUSS PETERS, A ROOKIE FROM ALBANY - WHEN FRANK HIGGINS WAS HURT
JOE DI MAGGIO
BUDDY LEWIS -THE SENATORS' ROOKIE THIRD BASEMAN IS A NATURAL
THE YANKEES' ROOKIE IS THRILLING THE FANS WITH HIS HITTING AND THE 'STRIKES' HE THROWS IN FROM THE OUTFIELD.
PAP
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Down the Sports Trail

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Down the sports trail with a visit to the witness stand to answer the big questions that were asked in the spring on the major league pennant races:

American League

Q. Will Al Simmons help the Tigers?

A. Yes. With Hank Greenberg out, Simmons' purchase makes Mickey Cochrane look all the smarter. Al, a notoriously weak spring hitter, is batting .287, driving in 25 runs. Jo-jo White, his Tiger predecessor last year, batted only .240.

Q. Will Joe Di Maggio deliver? Can Frank Crosetti, Lou Gehrig, Lefty Gomez and Tony Lazzeri come back to hold the Yankees up?

A. Mostly yes. Di Maggio is hitting .411, Gehrig .371 and Crosetti .317. Gomez looks his old self. Lazzeri seems to be weakening fast and has Joe McCarthy worried.

Q. Can Joe Cronin come back as a player and also keep harmony among the gold plated Red Sox? Can Lefty Grove and Wes Ferrell keep on winning?

A. Yes and no. Cronin is out with a busted thumb but isn't missed. The club is harmonious. Grove looks better than ever. Ferrell is traveling a bumpy road but winning.

Q. Can Bruce Campbell and Frank Pytlak come back for Cleveland? Did Steve O'Neill make a smart deal in trading Monte Pearson for Johnny Allen?

A. Mostly no. Campbell is out of baseball. Pytlak is doing just fair. Pearson looks better than Allen, who is losing his temper again—and too often.

Q. Can the White Sox find a replacement for Simmons?

A. Yes. A good one, too, in Dixie Walker, now batting .297.

Q. Can Buddy Myer of Washington retain his batting crown?

A. Hardly. Buddy's batting only .226.

Q. Will the Browns start like they finished in '35?

A. No. The start was so wretched, they'll have trouble escaping the cellar.

Q. Can Connie Mack perform another "miracle"?

A. Connie has done surprisingly well, but he's got woe ahead.

National League

Q. Is Lon Warneke's throwing arm okay?

A. No. Something's definitely wrong with it. He's finished only two games all season. The Cubs had to buy Curt Davis from the Phils and pay what they refused last fall.

Q. Will Roy Parmelee help the Cards? Will Dizzy be good and can Frank Frisch keep playing?

A. Mostly yes. Parmelee has been a great help; Dean has been so quiet even Frisch can't understand him. Frisch has played 22 games but hit only .203, and is out temporarily. Frisch claims he'll play 100 games.

Q. Can Cy Blanton repeat? Will the Pirates hustle?

A. No. Blanton has won only one game. The Pirates look lazier than ever.

Q. Will Cincinnati continue to show marked improvements?

A. Yes. The Reds, now in fifth place, worry the contenders, more than any one club. Rival managers say they are capable of anything in the race from first to sixth place.

Q. Can Dolph Camilli, Philly first baseman, come back?

A. Yes, in a big way. Dolph pulled his feet closer together up at the plate and has been clouting the ball hard ever since. He's hitting .322 and batted in 21 runs.

Q. Will the Boston Bees have a sting?

A. And how! Under a masterful rebuilding campaign by Grandpa Bob Quinn and the fine handling of Manager Bill McKechnie, the Bees have been stinging 'em plenty.

Q. Will the Brooklyn Dodgers be daffier?

A. Ask Freddie Lindstrom about that one. He quit laughing.

More Auto Racers In Scorching Test

INDIANAPOLIS, May 23 (AP)—Spots for only 17 more racers remained open here today in the scorching scramble for positions in the 500-mile speedway Marathon May 30.

At least 15 venturesome pilots were set to take off on the 25-mile qualification dash today and tomorrow.

Most of the drivers were confident of the speed under their "hoods," but they were obviously skittish over the 2.5 gallons of gasoline allotment for the 25 miles.

Their problem, in simple lingo, was this: Bear down hard enough to get into the lineup, but ease up enough to stay within the 2.5 gallons deadline.

Those race chauffeurs who are unable to solve the problem today or tomorrow will get another crack at the 2½-mile brick and asphalt oval scme time next week.

Young Rex Mays of Glendale, Calif., whipped his stream-lined bullet around the course last Saturday in an average of 119.644 miles per hour to capture the pole position. Speeds of the other 15 drivers who qualified scaled down to 111.291 miles per hour.

Among those expected to burn up the bricks in this week end's qualifications is Lou Meyer of California, only two-time speedway champ still in the business. He got the checkered flag, emblematic of victory, in 1928 ano 1933. Lou tried to qualify last Saturday, but his fast wagon developed motor trouble.

If more than 33 cars qualify, the slowest will be eliminated.

English Players In Doubles Final

PARIS, May 23 (AP)—Mme. Simone Mathieu of France and Billy Yorke of England, and Susan Noel of England and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland today gained the final round of the French hard-court women's doubles tennis championship.

Mme. Mathieu and her English partner defeated Nelly Adamson and Jeanne Demeulmeester of Belgium, 6—0, 6—4. Miss Noel and Mlle. Jedrzejowska scored a 6—3, 6—0 victory over the French team of Simone Iribarne and Edith Belliard.

American Association

Results May 22

Columbus 4, Toledo 3.
Indianapolis 6, Louisville 4.
Other games postponed.

College Lacrosse Result

Springfield 11, Brown 1.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Lawson Little trimmed two opponents to gain quarterfinals in defense of British Amateur golf crown.

Three Years Ago

Yankees emerged from batting slump as Babe Ruth belted sixth home run and Lou Gehrig No. 8 against Cleveland

Five Years Ago

United States defeated Canada 4 to 1 in North American zone Davis Cup tennis tie.

Senators Struggle To Beat Yale Nine

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 23 (AP)—For eight innings the Yale baseball team and the Washington Senators waged a tight exhibition diamond battle yesterday but in the ninth the major leaguers found their collective batting eyes and hammered home seven runs for an 8-1 victory. Five hits, two walks and an error figured in Washington's last inning scoring spree.

Yale scored first when Kohlman came home on Ted Horton's single in the third. The Senators trailed until the seventh when Reynolds came in from third on Millies' long fly. Brilliant fielding marked the game which produced four double plays, three of them by Washington. A crowd estimated at 2000 watched the exhibition. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	8	10	1
Yale	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2

Batteries—Bokina and Millies; Rankin and Jordan.

College Baseball Results

Boston College 17, N. Y. U. 2.
Bradley 3, Illinois Wes. 0.
C. C. N. Y. 13, L. I. U. 2.
Colgate 10, Rochester 8.
Colorado 5, Colorado St. 4.
Conn. State 9, Coast Guard 8.
Dartmouth 9, Pennsylvania 2.
Gettysburg 13, Drexel 1.
Indiana 6, Depauw 3.
Iowa 4, Minnesota 1.
Iowa State 3, Luther 2.
Ithaca 9, Oswego N. 1.
Michigan 5, Northwestern 3.
Michigan State 6, Ohio State 5.
Missouri 6, St. Louis 5.
Notre Dame 8, Indiana 5.
Providence 12, Tufts 5.
St. Lawrence 3, Springfield 0.
Temple 16, Bucknell 5.
Villanova 14, Ursinus 0.
Washington (AL) 8, Yale 1.

College Tennis Results

Brown 7, Holy Cross 2.
Fordham 9, Brooklyn P. I. 0.
Rensselaer P. I. 6, Springfield 3.

College Golf Results

Colgate 6, Amherst 3.
Nebraska 13, Iowa State 6.

Runyan Breaks Par And Ties Sarazen

MAMARONECK, N. Y., May 23 (AP)—Paul Runyan broke the Quaker Ridge golf course record with a 67, three under par, here yesterday and caught Gene Sarazen, Brookfield Center, Conn., at the half-way mark in the Metropolitan open golf championship.

For a brief half-hour it seemed that Runyan would go into the final day of the championship with at least a two-stroke advantage, but Sarazen hit one of his brilliant stretches and came back in 32 for his second 69 of the tournament.

The only other sub-par round of the day was posted by Byron Nelson, a fair-haired 24-year-old professional from Ridgewood, N. J., who now has a total of 140, two shots behind the leaders.

The defending champion, Henry Picard, Hershey, Penna., had a 72 which gave him a total of 142, and one shot back of him was the veteran Willie Macfarlane, Purchase, who fired a 71 at the field and failed to tie Picard by missing a four-foot putt on the final green.

An unknown professional, 20-year-old Sal Dibuono of the Bonnie Briar Club, Larchmont, was in sixth place, and three well-known professionals, Bill Mehlhorn, Louisville, Ky., Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., and Clarence Clark of Bloomfield, N. J., were one shot behind. Clark had a 71 yesterday and Ghezzi and Mehlhorn 72s.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Elden Auker, Tigers—Connected with three hits and drove in four runs in 5 1-3 innings to help defeat Indians.

Mule Haas, White Sox—Led 11-hit attack on St. Louis hurlers with four singles.

Johnny Cooney, Dodgers—Drove in winning run against Bees with eleventh inning single.

Terry Moore, Cardinals—His four hits accounted for three runs against Pirates.

Pinky Whitney, Phillies—Hit home run with bases loaded and two singles to drive in five runs as Phils blanked Giants, 15—0.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	20	10	.667
New York	19	12	.613
Pittsburgh	16	14	.533
Chicago	15	15	.500
Cincinnati	15	17	.469
Boston	14	17	.452
Brooklyn	13	19	.406
Philadelphia	13	21	.382

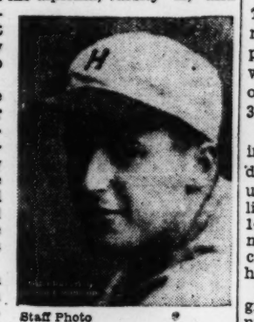
Results May 22

St. Louis 11, Pittsburgh 4.
Philadelphia 15, New York 0.
Brooklyn 4, Boston 3 (11innings).
Only games scheduled.

Sporting Around the Hub

Yankees Scout Harvard Again

EVIDENTLY the New York Yankees like the idea of Harvard men on their ball team. Back in 1932, Charlie Devens, elongated righthand pitcher of the Harvard ball team, took his diploma, varsity "H," and sold himself to the Yankees for a paltry $20,000. He served time in the minors the next year to acquire control and when he really became an asset to the club he retired to civilian life, wiser and richer.


Staff Photo
Tommy Bilodeau

Now the Yankees are nosing around the Harvard ball team again. Paul Krichell, their scout, is eyeing that versatile Tommy Bilodeau, shortstop and hitter. A Yankee investment in Bilodeau is likely to be on ability alone, for the former Boston Latin star, once he makes the big league, undoubtedly will cling to that profession. Tommy lives and eats baseball where Devens happened to be good but had no urge to make the game his profession.

Tommy was a natural ball player back in his Boston Latin School days along with sporting quite a record in hockey and football. He matriculated to Exeter and proceeded to thrill prep school youngsters on the diamond and gridiron. As a Harvard freshman he played hockey, baseball and football and went to Japan with the Crimson nine in 1934. This trip impaired his football the next fall but since then he has starred regularly in football and baseball.

This season he is "burning" up the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League with his batting. According to the latest figures, he led the league in the official statistics with a percentage of .571. His fielding has suffered somewhat in the percentage column by being much too willing to go too far to right or left after impossible balls. He is the best prospect at Harvard since Devens.

Here and There

Dartmouth tacked a 9-to-2 defeat on Pennsylvania's touring nine in an Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League game yesterday . . . Boston College baseballers, playing their second game in Metropolitan New York, downed N. Y. U., 17 to 2 . . . The Eagles started the slugfest with five runs in the first inning, including a homer with one on . . . Providence College nine chalked up its fourth straight baseball victory yesterday, beating Tufts in the Rhode Island city, 12 to 5 . . . Brown's tennis team closed its season yesterday, beating Holy Cross at Providence, 7 to 2.

Winthrop-Johnson Team Wins

Virginia Rice Johnson and Kay Winthrop, the singles finalists, teamed yesterday afternoon to win a hard-earned victory in the doubles final of the Massachusetts tennis championship at The Country Club, Brookline . . . They defeated Mrs. E. B. Corbiere and Mrs. Carleton R. Mabley Jr., 6—1, 2—6, 6—3 . . . Miss Winthrop won the doubles title last year with Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, who is now on the high seas with the American Wightman Cup team . . . Semifinals and finals in the mixed doubles are scheduled for this afternoon.

"Tennis Party" at Longwood

Mrs. George W. Wightman's spring tennis party at Longwood Cricket Club today attracted an entry list of 90 boys and girls under 15 years of age . . . William Power, Worcester North High School, runner up last year, won the Massachusetts interscholastic singles tennis title, defeating Paul Rich of Newton High, at Brae Burn, 6—3, 2—6, 6—0, 6—3 . . . Newton High won the team championship with a total of 20 points.

The fourth weekly meeting of the Newspapermen's Golf Association will take place Monday at Bear Hill, Wakefield.

Harvard Leads Local Colleges In Sport Events

With many of the local college athletic kettles fast boiling dry, as far as sport activities are concerned, there are a few, however, who are keeping the pot simmering by engaging in some interesting games during the coming week.

Over at Harvard, the Crimson athletes have a fairly busy week, with track and baseball dividing student interest. On Tuesday, May 26, the varsity baseball nine treks to Durham, N. H., where it takes to the field against New Hampshire, and on Saturday, May 30, it helps Brown University at Providence celebrate Memorial Day. The track and field men will be at Philadelphia's Franklin Field on May 29 and 30, competing in the I. C. 4-A meet.

Northeastern University's varsity nine takes on its traditional rival, Rhode Island State, on Monday, May 25, and Friday the Huskies continue their stay at home to engage New Hampshire.

Things are quiet at the Heights all week as the Boston College baseball team packs its duds for Worcester where they will try to atone for an off season by beating the Purple of Holy Cross on Memorial Day.

At Tufts, the Jumbo's junior varsity tennis team moves to Franklin where they will swap strokes with Dean Academy on Wednesday, May 27.

Rhode Islanders Press Holy Cross For Track Title

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 23 (AP)—Holy Cross and Rhode Island State entered the final competition of the 50th New England track and field championship here today cofavorites. The Crusaders qualified 17 in nine of yesterday's 11 trials while Rhode Island placed 16 in nine competitions.

Holy Cross' chances for victory rested on Larry Scanlon, sprinting star, Bill Gallogly, versatile performer, who qualified for shot, discus and javelin finals, and Al Bates and Walter Janiak.

Rhode Island's two weight stars, Irving Folwartshny and Bill Rowe, seemed assured of getting 15 points between them today. With other sure point-getters on the team, it appeared possible this meet would end in fractions as last year's did when Northeastern nosed out Maine for the championship by one-twelfth of a point.

Phil Good of Bowdoin, defending champion, qualified easily in the 120 high and the 220 low hurdles, but John Hunt of Rhode Island State, 1935 javelin winner, was only fourth best.

Cliff Veysey, Colby distance star, will defend his title in the two-mile today.

Maine qualified eight in six events yesterday. Boston College, Bowdoin, Brown and M. I. T. each had seven finalists, Northeastern five, Boston University, Tufts, New Hampshire and Williams each qualified two in as many events and Wesleyan had one.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	22	11	.667
Boston	23	12	.657
Detroit	19	14	.576
Cleveland	17	15	.531
Chicago	15	14	.517
Washington	17	18	.486
Philadelphia	10	20	.333
St. Louis	7	26	.212

Results May 22

Detroit 13, Cleveland 10.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 3.
Only games scheduled.

Intercollegiate Golf

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—The United States Golf Association announced entries for the thirty-eighth intercollegiate championship, June 22-27, over the North Shore Club links in Chicago, will close June 12. The championship comprises 18-hole qualifying rounds on the first two days; five rounds of match play, including the 36-hole final slated for June 27.

College Track Results

Bucknell 88, Susquehanna 38.
Wayne 80½, Toledo 50½.

Michigan Hot Favorite to Win Big Ten Title

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 23 (AP)—The Wolverines of Michigan, winners of the Big Ten track championship four of the last five years, were hot favorites today to add another to their victory string in the 36th annual classic.

The rampaging Wolves, performing better on the cinders than they did on paper in the premeet figuring, stormed through the preliminaries yesterday to qualify for 14 places in 10 events. At least one man was perched in each of the competitions in which trials were held.

Ohio and Indiana, counted on to give the Wolves a stiff fight, placed nine men in seven events, while Wisconsin, the other co-favorite, had six men in five events. All the favorites came through as expected.

The battle for the team crown was a poor second in the public eye, however, the fans placing the personal scrap of Ohio State's Jesse Owens with time and space in the No. 1 spot. Jesse coasted into qualifying berths in the broad jump, both dashes and the low hurdles with ease, winning his heat in each.

No one expected him to repeat his scintillating performance of a year ago, when he set three world records and tied another at Ann Arbor, Mich., but with the track lightning fast he was the magnet slated to draw 25,000 fans to the Buckeye stadium for the finals today.

Owens raced through the 100-yard event in 9.6s., coasted around one turn in 21.4s. in the 220-yard dash, soared over the low hurdles in 23.2s., and broadjumped 25ft. 3½in. in his lone attempt to keep intact his record of never having been defeated in collegiate outdoor competition.

Despite Michigan's overwhelming man-power in every event, the Wolves were expected to meet stern competition in their battle for a fifteenth crown in 36 years of Big Ten competition. No preliminaries were held in five of the 15 events, leaving all colleges with entrants, and their results may swing victory to one of the other teams.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Terry, Giants	20	55	10	25	.455
Di Maggio, Y'n's	16	73	17	30	.411
Medwick, Cards	30	129	19	52	.403
Sullivan, Ind'ns	21	65	8	26	.400
Gehringer, Tig's	33	145	37	55	.379
Demaree, Cubs	30	127	17	47	.370

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT at 8:30
Tom'w—SANROMA—Soloist
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
MON.—ITALIAN NIGHT
TUES., MAY 26 at 8:30
"Newsboys' Night"
SANROMA—Soloist
Benefit: Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation
WED., MAY 27—FRI., MAY 29
Program Includes
HANS WIENER and DANCERS
Tickets 25c, 50c, 75c, $1—No Tax
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One Week MON MAY 25 Mats. Wed. Sat.
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Arthur Byron, Maurice Evans, Charles Waldron, Edwardo Ciannelli, George Coulouris
Seats Now Opera House & Downtown Ticket Office at Shubert Theatre

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TWO ENTRANCES: WASHINGTON & TREMONT
Now!
The Greatest Music Drama the World Has Known!
EDNA FERBER'S
"SHOW BOAT"
Starring Irene Dunne, Allan Jones, Charles Winninger, Paul Robeson, Helen Morgan and a cast of thousands.

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SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
Francis LEDERER
"ONE RAINY AFTERNOON"
plus "Don't Gamble With Love"

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BOSTON

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165 Massachusetts Ave., Boston
299 Harvard St., Brookline
Regular Luncheons.....40c-45c-65c
Regular Dinners.....45c-55c-75c
Sundays and Holidays, Noon to 10 P. M., 55c-65c-75c
Good Food at Moderate Prices
Smart-Modern atmosphere

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CONTINENTAL STYLE of Dining
American Menu also
THE PLACE UNIQUE
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Clean, Cheerful Atmosphere
The ORCHID
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SUNDAY BAKED CHICKEN and MUSHROOM DINNER 75c
Also Other Specials from 55c to $1

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Opposite Y. M. C. A.
SPECIAL SUPPERS
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31 NEWBURY ST., NR. PUB. GARDEN
Bright, Refreshing Atmosphere, Delicious Food, Interesting Menus
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Longwood Towers
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WORLD FAMOUS CUISINE
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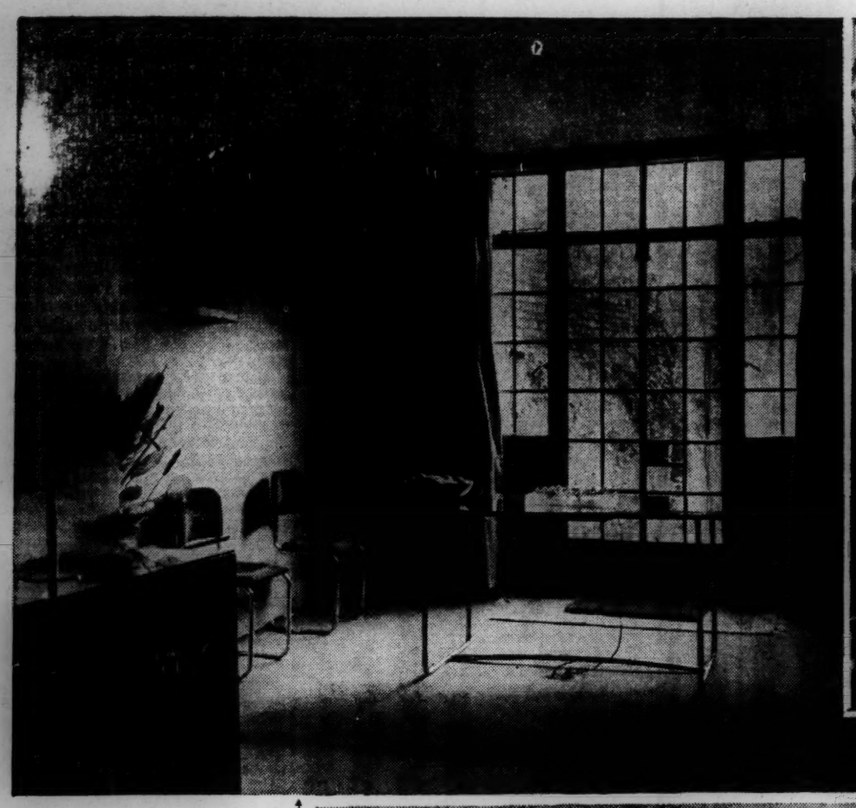
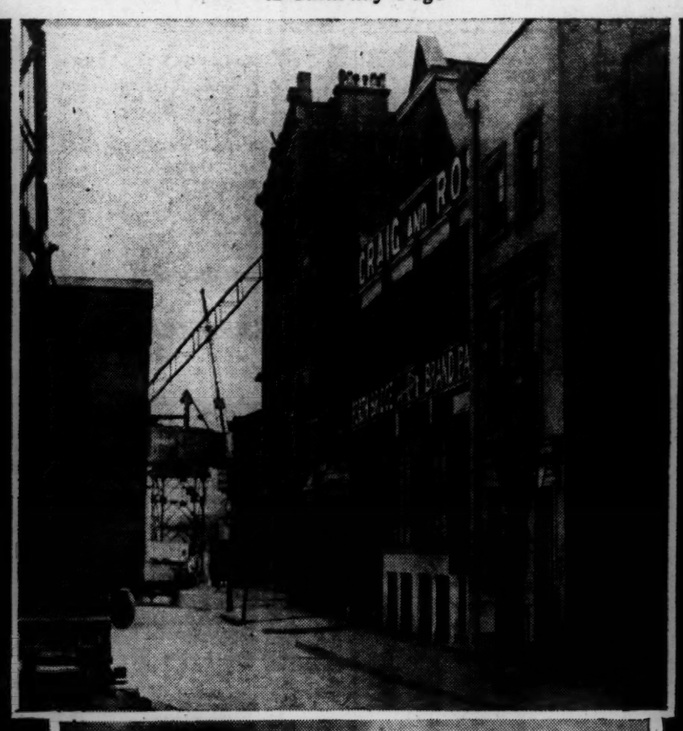
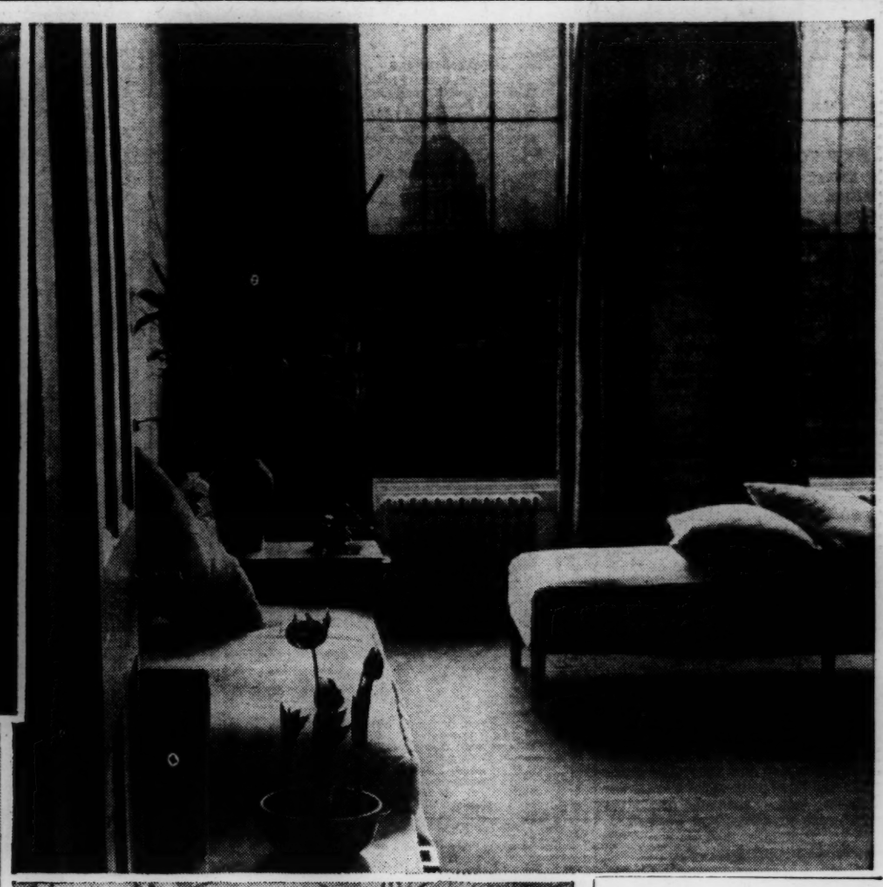
Arts







Photos © A. Chauncey — The Christian Science Monitor

Down in the water-front section of London is an ancient street that was lined with residences in Shakespeare's time, but long since given over almost wholly to business. Only one dwelling is left, and this is the home of Miss Anna Lee, a Gaumont-British film star, pictured here.

Built in 1717 and seen at the right in the center picture, the house has been modernized by this new owner. The dining room, at the upper left, looks out on the paved garden shown at the right below.

The lounge room at the upper right looks across the Thames to the majestic dome of St. Paul's. At the left below is a corner of the lounge, showing the radio at the foot of a couch and incorporated with the bookshelves. The top bookshelf is hinged to extend and form a table.

English Home Of Film Star

By **A. Chauncey**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

WHEN you are young and have a liking for chromium furniture and a taste for the ultra-modern in house decoration, what are you to do about your own house so old that probably Shakespeare dined in its cellars? I put myself the question, then crossed Southwark Bridge to seek the answer at "Cardinal's Wharf," home of Miss Anna Lee, brightest of Gaumont British's new film stars, and owner of one of London's very old yet most modern houses.

This home is on Bankside, the stretch of water-front on the south side of the Thames between Blackfriar's Bridge and the Tower of London. Now a maze of alleys and huge warehouses, it was originally the "Theater Land" of London. In the seventeenth century, citizens would take a boat across the river to Bankside as today we take a taxi to go to the West End. The Rose, the Hope, the Swan, and the Globe, were the theaters our ancestors attended, and at them many of Shakespeare's plays saw their first performance. Indeed, Bankside is actually more closely associated with Shakespeare's work than the more vaunted Stratford-on-Avon.

Today Bankside is a jumble of wharves, and as you pick your way to the narrow white house with ivy growing over the window, cranes swing bales and crates of merchandise above your head and you are surrounded by all the bustle of a busy water-front.

Last of a Residence Group

"Cardinal's Wharf" is the name of a Queen Anne house erected over cellars of a much earlier date. These are built into the remains of the massive Roman embankment which once hemmed in the river. They still boast the heavy original timbers of the former building, a tavern called the Cardinal's Hat, renowned in Shakespeare's day for its good fare and undoubtedly patronized by the poet when he lived close by. Now the last private residence on Bankside, the house has had a chequered career since it was built in 1712 for a sea captain. For many years it seems to have been used for smuggling, contraband being slipped into its huge cellars by a passage running direct from the river. When mahogany furniture was the rage, it became a mahogany wharf, but when the fashion passed it became successively a coffee house, a tavern, a factory, a tenement. Then for seven years it stood empty.

Remembering this, and that it was possibly in this very house that Goldsmith set up as a physician, and that from outside its doors Dr. Johnson rescued a man from the river by hauling him out with a crooked stick, one is the more startled upon entering to find the house furnished in the most up-to-date style—chromium, painted wood, bakelite and all. And yet why not, when the owners are young exponents of the most modern of the arts, and when the best features of the original period are used to cooperate so harmoniously with the new scheme of things? The effect indeed is charming and throughout the house this exhiliarating medley of the ancient and the very modern is carried through with artistry and success.

Effective Simplicity and Restraint

The staircase, small, winding and paneled, rises from a tiny square hall, out of which the dining-room leads. By the door is a shallow alcove lined with mirror and lit by reflected light, in which stands a huge jar of white enameled flowers. The dining-room, like all the rooms in the house, has the minimum of furniture. One is immediately aware of the wisdom of this restraint. The rooms, although small, have an air of spaciousness which would be impossible were the tables, chairs, and decorative pieces of the character usual to the familiar drawing-room.

The dining-room strikes another note which is echoed throughout the house—that of light. The walls are off-white and glazed; the carpet is gray; the curtains pale blue; the dining table is of black bakelite and chromium, as is also the built-in sideboard by the door. The chairs are of chromium with seats of blue to match the curtains.

There are many interesting details in this simple room. The shallow Lalique flower bowl in the center of the table, for instance, has a light inside which shines with a sun-like effect through the flowers. The whole house, by the way, is illuminated by reflected light, which throws a soft, becoming glow and does away with the necessity for lamps or other fixtures. The walls are devoid of pictures, but masks by the Austrian artist Norlein, of brilliant workmanship and showing modern pottery at its best, lend a touch of color and are decorative. At the end of the room double doors open on to a flagged garden. There is a fountain, too, which plays into a goldfish pond, and upon the terrace two pet tortoises, Salome and Cartaphilus, live their life of slow motion.

On the first floor is the lounge-room, all white excepting the wine-red curtains, and a black glass table built into the wall. Indeed, in this room all the furniture is built into the wall with the exception of a large white couch covered with honeycomb linen, which occupies the middle of the floor. Even the radio, also painted white, is used as a decorative continuation of the bookshelves.

The antiquity of the house is revealed in this room by the fireplace, which is rounded like an oven, with an enormously wide chimney above it, so designed to allow the passage of the small boys who in past centuries were sent up chimneys as sweeps. Another feature is the large overmantel mirror which is made up of squares of rose tinted glass.

Fireplace of 1717

As we pass up the stairs to the one large bedroom, we see on the wall examples of one of the largest and most valuable collections extant of both prints and paintings of old Bankside, from which a whole history of the neighborhood can be built up. Amongst them is a sketch showing Cardinal's Wharf in 1817, then already more than a hundred years old. On either side of it, instead of the present day warehouses, are lovely old Elizabethan and Tudor houses.

In the bedroom, one whole wall is of mirror glass, which gives the room a borrowed air of spaciousness. Fawn curtains with decorative designs of deer and buck, hang behind the low bed and at the windows. The lights on either side of the bed were copied from those in the sleeping coaches. When the chromium flap is lifted the lights turn on automatically. On the top floo., a dressing room opens on to a miniature Chinese roof garden, planted with iris and daffodils. Out here Miss Lee does her exercises and sun bathes when the weather is kind.

Lastly, but best of all, is the view from the windows overlooking the river. Standing in the lounge room and looking out, I recalled the tradition that Sir Christopher Wren used to stand just where I stood, to watch the building of his crowning achievement, St. Paul's Cathedral. Whether so or not, the view of the huge dome as it rises above the warehouses flanking the opposite river bank, is very impressive. It seems completely to dominate with its majesty the whole scene, including this small house which is so nearly its contemporary.

Modern Houses for $2000 to $4000

Friendly Comments on the Designs of Royal Barry Wills

Tenth of Twelve Saturday Articles

By **H. Vandervoort Walsh,** *Architect*

New York City

PROGRESS often seems to be like the familiar pinwheel from the Fourth of July's box of fireworks. While spinning in the dark, it throws off occasional sparks that reach further into space than the majority. The houses designed by Royal Barry Wills that have been appearing in The Christian Science Monitor on Saturdays are like these brilliant sparks. They are crisp little boxes of wood and glass, in which I can imagine only a limited number of American couples feeling completely at home.

I cannot picture a poor couple from crowded apartments living in one, for they are not houses which the crowd, and the average person, will take to with enthusiasm. Their obvious use of the details of the so-called "International style" in architecture would, I think, only appeal to those who had stepped out of the herd.

Logical, for Economy

Ideas of living would have to be advanced, like the pinwheel, around a circle to be satisfied to live, eat and sleep in one room. Our ancestors used to do that hundreds of years ago. In primitive homes they invited the animals to come in with them at night. Now, due to the economic order and the machine, we invite the motorcar to come in under the same roof with us.

I think Mr. Wills has done a fine job of designing in this formula of the international fashion of architecture, which reduces everything to flat roofs, horizontal strip-or corner-windows, plain white walls, second floors balanced out over pipe columns, moldingless trim, aseptic and collapsible interiors. He has used this formula to cut corners on cost. That is very logical. I am more convinced than ever that this architectural fashion is an expression of the tightening of our belt strap.

He has certainly upheld my contention in my article published May 21, that to do a house for about $2500 today, the owner must be willing and ready to give up certain accepted standards of American living and forget the latest equipment for air-conditioning, the most recent advances in electric conveniences and the intriguing pictures of the newest in plumbing fixtures.

One of the reasons why houses cost so much today is, that we all want the very latest mechanical gadgets. In 1861, according to Sloane's book on Homestead Architecture, page 285, you could have, in those days, a brick house with living room (11ft by 17ft.), dining room (11ft. by 14ft.), and kitchen (11ft. by 12ft), and two bedrooms on the second floor for $400. But there was no bathroom, no electric lighting, no air-conditioning plant, no modern kitchen sink, and no oil burner, refrigerator or gas stove.

Eliminates Modern Equipment

Mr. Wills has been frank to recognize the fact that to do a small house, the very heart of modern mechanical equipment must be cut out. His selection of a kitchen range that combines the function of cooking and heating the house in one is evidence of this point of view. I have used these, but only after explaining with great care to my client that possibly on the extreme cold days in winter it will be best to hug the kitchen stove.

The allowance of $250 for the plumbing, including the kitchen sink, bathroom fixtures and hot-water heater and boiler, can only provide the very simplest of equipment. Its modesty would be in striking contrast to the pictures of modern plumbing equipment on display in model homes.

Lighting Seems Scanty

Ten electric outlets, as I counted them on the plan, is a far cry from the electric equipment which is recommended by the engineers for the modern house. Harry Logan, well-known illuminating engineer, has computed that for the statistically average American home of six rooms there are 65 outlets. This is far under what should be installed for adequate electrification, wnich is 250 outlets. It certainly must be admitted that the owner of this little house must go against the current of modern trends to be satisfied with only 10 outlets. But as I said in my article, if you wish to get down to the very cheap house, it is absolutely necessary for the owner to be willing to modify his demands for present-day standards of equipment.

I notice that in the estimates, no allowance is made for an electric or gas refrigerator which even Mr. Wills admits should come to $120. Also the architect's fee for designing and supervising the house is missing from the estimate. Of course, architects are accustomed to being looked upon as a luxury in the small house field, even though we can put as much time on a little house as on a big one. I certainly think Mr. Wills should receive a generous honorarium for his fine designs, when I compare them with the hackneyed designs for cheap houses recently published by the Federal Housing Administration.

I imagine that few Americans will be able to adapt themselves to giving up the luxury of doors and become satisfied with curtains over closets and between bedroom and living room. One should not lose sight of the fact that such curtains, and also others to go over the big windows, are essential. Although not included as a part of the house budget, they are nevertheless a real part of its cost, because living in this house without them would be impossible.

As for the flat roofs, I believe they are very practical if they are well built and thoroughly insulated. But here again, I cannot see how the figures given in the estimate can possibly provide a first-class flat roof with effective insulation. Now when it comes to economizing on roofs, I would prefer to put my trust in a cheap, sloping hip roof than in a cheap flat roof. With the sun beating through the big window and on the flat roof, unless enough money wer spent to insulate against it, I suspect this little house would be hot in the summer.

Insulation Cost Seems Too Small

The cost item for insulation is tucked away along with painting, staining and miscellaneous articles with an outside figure of $85 for all. I am therefore suspicious of the insulation, especially as there is no attic space. One should not forget that large windows are sun-traps. The heat of the sun gets through the glass but cannot get out again through the same glass through which it entered. With this heating process going on, I would not want the little house out from under the shade trees for the sun to also beat through the roof.

Of the houses which Mr.Wills has designed, I like the one on stilts the least. It is not as original in conception, being an adaptation of one by Le Corbusier who is the father of the slogan that "the modern home should be a machine in which to live." Just on the matter of heating such a house in winter, I cannot agree. The heat loss through the floor, walls, roof and big windows would be greatly exaggerated. As low maintenance costs are intimately tied up with the whole problem of building a cheap house, I think it is a mistake to design one which is obviously wasteful of fuel.

However, I do not wish to be misunderstood in my comments about Mr. Wills' designs. Considering the limitations of low cost imposed upon him, I think these little houses are fine solutions of one of the most difficult of all problems in the building industry. It only proves again that an architect who is grounded, as Mr. Wills is, in the best classic traditions, can add an artistic warmth to an architectural style which is as emotionally cold as a machine.

House Paints Of the 1700's

Williamsburg, Va.

NOT the least of the features that are attracting unusual attention in connection with the restoration of this Colonial Capitol to its appearance in the early 1700's, are the colors used in painting the buildings, inside and out.

For several months a member of the Williamsburg Restoration staff traveled through Tidewater, Va., scraping walls, getting down to the original paint and studying colors mentioned in the records. Search was made for old newspaper advertisements, paint records in import manifests and invoices of the eighteenth century as well as for colors found on the walls of contemporary buildings. Experts delved into the pigmentation of the old colors, then, mixing carefully by hand, duplicated as closely as possible the eighteenth century colors.

On the walls of the Governor's Palace, Raleigh Tavern, the impressive Capitol and many other buildings, appear some results of this research. Beautiful wall colors lost to general knowledge for more than a century, again appear on interior walls: mulberry, raspberry, unusual greens and blue greens, red browns and warm beiges. These, decorators are welcoming with assurance and are prescribing them to be used as fitting and authentic backgrounds for early American furniture.

It is surprising to those who have followed closely this extensive project to observe how important a part paint played in architecture and decoration of the 1600s and 1700s. The rebuilding and restoring of the quaint little Virginia city—made possible through the financial aid of John D. Rockefeller Jr.—has been in progress for some years past. The project involves changing the appearance of the whole town so that it looks exactly as it did three hundred years or so ago, when, from 1699 to 1779, it served as the capital of the state of Virginia.

So far 66 colonial buildings have been restored and 84 rebuilt. Two business blocks containing 25 shops have been erected and a number of old gardens reconditioned. Paint has been used extensively in all of the buildings. Most of them are wood, painted white. Others, although of brick, have been painted to simulate old-fashioned whitewashing. Many of the rooms have painted walls. Some of the more pretentious, including rooms in the Capitol and Raleigh Tavern, are decorated with painted wall paneling.

Arranging Flowers

IF YOU are arranging iris in a bowl and want to make the somewhat stiff leaves look "garden-growing" style, try bending a leaf here and there. A sharp crease midway of a tall leaf will make it form an angle that gives pleasing relief to the perpendicular lines of straight leaves and stems.

Lacking greenery for flowers indoors, look in your garden for foliage that matches the green of the flower stems. With stocks, put gray-ish-green leaves or feathery foliage that gives a pastel background. Vivid-hued blossoms in turn are best set off with clear tones of green.

Contrasts often produce charming effects. You may find that some rather ordinary flower makes a lovely filler for your more choice varieties. For example, the blue Michaelmas daisy sets red or pink roses off delightfully and pyrethrum, that wee white daisy often looked on as a weed, combines beautifully with many other flowers.

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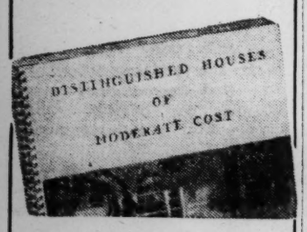
Edited by Raymond B. Hand



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Listed Stock Quotations •

Securities Get Another Grip on Recovery in Quiet Session

• **Commodity and Money Markets**

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Market Is Firm Led by Advance In Steel Issues

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Buoyed by the strength of steels and specialties, stocks got another grip on recovery in today's market.

In a repetition of the recent quiet dealings, many issues pushed ahead fractions to 2 or more points. The close was firm Transfers approximated 400,000 shares.

Steel Share Rises

Business news brought out renewed demand for most leading equities. Steels reflected an increase in quotations for semi-finished and finished steel products.

Among the foremost gainers were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, American Steel Foundries, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Western Union, Pullman, du Pont, Douglas Aircraft, Johns-Manville, U. S. Smelting, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Westinghouse, Santa Fe, Delaware & Hudson and N. Y. Central. Greyhound was up around 5 at its best in response to the declaration of an initial dividend.

Bonds Are Firm

Scattered gains of fractions to a point or so were scored in the bond market today.

Allis Chalmers 4s and Postal Telegraph 5s were up about a point during the second, giving a little life to a market which was otherwise quiet.

Carrier liens pushed forward fractionally with gainers including Northwestern 4½s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Southern Railway 4s

Santa Fe 4s, Rock Island 4s and Illinois Central 4¾s came under a little pressure and yielded a trifle.

In the U. S. Government sector buyers had a slight edge, being able to pick up such issues as Treasury 3¼s of 1944 and the 3s of 1951 at small declines. The Government-guaranteed loans likewise encountered a little selling and edged down slightly.

Activity was restricted in the foreign division. French government loans were not traded up to a late hour, indicating that the uneasiness over the French financial outlook which recently brought liquidation had abated.

Cocoa Prices Near Year's High; Stocks Declining

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—Cocoa prices advanced gradually during the week ended May 22, making net gains of 10 to 11 points over the previous week. On Friday the market moved up to the highest levels since March 1. As the week closed prices were only 10 points below the year's high prices, established in February. Behind the advance was the steadily tightening supply situation.

New York warehouse stocks declined 10,000 bags during the week, making the third consecutive week of declining stocks. The aggregate decline in stocks for the three-week period was 35,000 bags, bringing total stocks at the end of the week down to 792,302 bags—equivalent to a 10-week supply for the United States. Afloats to this country from West Africa and Brazil together amounted to only 11,100 bags as of Friday.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans renewal:	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch.	1%		
Curb Exch.	1½	¾%	¼%
Com Paper:		1½	¾
Prime	¾	¾	¾@1
Time loans:			
60-90 days	1¼	1	¼
4-6 months	1¼	1	¾
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	77c

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Bid	Asked
30-90 days	⅛ @ ⅛	⅛ @ ⅛
4 months	⅛ @ ⅛	⅛ @ ⅛
5-6 months	⅛ @ ⅛	⅛ @ ⅛

London Quotations

	Bid	Asked
Short bills	⅛ @ ⅝%	⅛ @ ⅝%
3 mos bills	⅛	⅛ @ ⅝
Bar silver	20 7/16d	20d
Bar gold	139s 8d	139s 11½d

Boston Quotations

	Bid	Asked
Call money	1¼%	
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1¼%
Time money	1½	1½ 3

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	3½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	6
San Francisco	2	Prague	3
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	7	Sofia	5½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.29
Bombay	3	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.9788	$4.9738	$8.2397
Cables	4.980	4.9744	8.2397
France—franc	.0658	.0658	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1691	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3232	.3232	.3267
Italy—lira	.0784	.0785	.0891
Germany—mark	.4027	.4026	.4021
Holland—florin	.6759	.6760	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2567	.2564	.4537
Norway—krone	.2502	.2498	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2223	.2219	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1364	.1364	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0094	.0094	.0220
Austria—schil'g	.1875†	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0416	.0416	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0221	.0220	.0428
Hungary—pengo	.2955†	.2955†	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1885	.1885	.1893
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3320†	.3313	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0561	.0560	.2025
Chile—peso	.0519	.0519	.2060
Peru—sol	.2495	.2495	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8071	.8071	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2920	.2914	.8440
India—rupee	.3754	.3754	.6180
Java—florin	.6800	.6800	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3262	.3238	•
Shanghai—dol	.2988	.2981	•
Str. Stlmnts—dol	.5838	.5838	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4988	.4988	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9969	.9962	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

†Nominal. •Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last May 23	Last May 22
13⅞	9⅜	Adams Express (.10b)	11	11	11	11
28	22½	Addressograph (.60)	24¼	24	24¼	23⅝
61⅞	58	Air Reduction n	58⅝	58½	58⅝	58½
17⅜	13½	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
4⅜	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3	3	3	3
30¾	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	20	19½	19½	20
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	189½	189	189½	189⅞
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	74	74	74	74
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	44⅞	44¼	44⅞	44
5⅝	2⅞	Amal eLather	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
125½	75	Amerada (2)	94	94	94	91½
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	50	50	50	50
55½	42⅛	Am Bank Note (½b)	45	43⅛	42¾	43⅛
50⅞	40	Am Brake S&F (7.20)	45	45	45	
130½	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	128⅛	128	128⅛	
134½	115¾	Am Can (4f)	129½	129	129	129
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	35⅛	34	35⅛	33¾
73¼	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	63	61½	63	61⅞
58¾	31	Am Chain	49	49	49	48¼
95½	87⅝	Am Chicle (4)	89	89	89	
32⅜	23	Am Com Alcohol	23	22⅛	23	22¾
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	22
95	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	91½	90½	90½	91⅞
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h) n	4½	4½	4½	
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7½	7¼	7½	7⅛
42	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	34¼	33⅝	34¼	
37⅛	25	Am & For Pow 6	30	30	30	
18½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	14½	14⅛	14⅝	
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	6	6	6	
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
4⅝	3	Am Ice	33⅞	31¼	33⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	Am International	10⅛	10	10½	10
36¼	33⅛	Am Locomotive	27	26½	27	25½
95½	66	Am Loco pf	73	73	73	73
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.10)	12¼	12	12	11¾
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	10⅝
52⅞	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (1¼)	47¼	46½	47¼	46
60⅞	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	55¼	54½	55	54¼
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	20	19½	19¾	19⅝
34	26	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	26½	26	26½	26
116½	89⅜	Am Safety Razor (6)	102	102	102	
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	77½	76⅝	77½	76⅜
152⅜	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	147⅞	147⅞	147⅞	
33⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries	29¼	28	28⅝	27¾
36	27⅛	Am Stores (2)	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	27
61⅛	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	55
178	146½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	162¾	162	162¼	162
103	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	93¾	93	93¾	
10⅞	9¾	Am Type Fdrs (h) n	97⅛	93¾	97⅛	97⅝
25¼	19⅛	Am Wat W & E	22	21¾	21⅞	21½
104⅞	92¾	Am Wat 1 pf (6)	104	104	104	
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (2g)	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
2	⅜	Am Writ Pap (h)	1	1	1	
7¾	3⅝	Am Zinc Lead&S	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
39⅝	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	33½	33¼	33¾	33¾
26¼	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	34⅜	34	34½	33½
50	37	Archer Daniels (1f)	20¾	20½	20½	20½
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	38	38	38	38
84	55¼	Armour Ill pf pf (6)	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
15	7½	Armold Constable (½)	72	71½	71½	72
17¾	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	11½	11½	11½	11¾
104⅛	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	16¼	15¾	16⅛	15¾
104⅛	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	70½	70⅛	71⅜	70½
353⅛	215⅜	Atl Coast Line	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	
111½	111⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	24⅝
35⅛	27⅛	Atl Refining pf (1)	112½	112⅜	112½	112⅜
126¼	112	Atlas Powder pf (6)	28½	28	28½	28¼
30¼	22⅝	Atlas Tack (x)	124½	124⅜	124½	
54¼	27⅝	Auburn Auto	18¼	18¼	18¼	17⅝
10⅛	6⅜	Austin Nichols	30½	30½	30½	29
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Deal	7⅛	7	7⅛	
			5½	5⅛	5¼	5¼

—B—

6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3¼
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	40¾	39¼	40¾	39
24¼	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	18	17¾	18	17½
117½	112¼	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	114½	114½	114½	
20	14½	Barnsdall A (.60f)	17	16⅞	17	17
76½	63½	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
16¼	13⅛	Belding Ham (1)	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	13¾
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1e)	27¼	27⅛	27¾	27½
57¼	48	Best & Co (2f)	53	53	53	52¾
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	51¼	50⅜	51	50
43⅝	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	17½	17½	17½	17⅛
120¼	110	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	113¼	113¼	114	113
20¼	14¾	Blaw Knox (.10b)	16½	16⅜	16½	16⅜
26½	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	19⅝	19	19⅛	18¾
63⅛	46¼	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	47⅜	47⅛	47⅝	47
45	29⅜	Bon Ami B (2½)	40½	40½	40½	40½
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	28	27¾	28	27¾
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	72¼	72	72¼	72
18⅞	13½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2f)	47	47	47	46½
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2f)	43	43	43	43
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	47¼	46⅝	47¼	46½
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (b)	104	104	104	104
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8¾	8	8¾	7½
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	39	37	39	
58½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	45⅞	45¾	45¾	45¾
65⅝	50	Brown Shoe (3)	50⅞	50½	50⅞	50½
114	87⅝	Bucyrus Erie	11	11	11	10¾
113½	100	Bucyrus E pf (2g)	109	109	109	
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	15½	14⅞	15⅛	14⅜
3⅝	2⅛	Budd Mfg rts 1pd	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10¼
31½	20¾	Bullard (¼b)	25½	25¼	25½	25
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60f)	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	26¼
25¼	16½	Byers	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
74	56¼	Byers pf	57¼	56½	57¼	56½

—C—

37⅝	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	32¼	32¼	32¼	32⅛
17⅜	7⅝	Callahan Z & L	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	10¾	10¾	10⅜	10⅝
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	32⅞	32½	32⅞	32⅝
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	13	12⅝	13	12½
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12¼	12	12¼	12
13½	7	Cannon Mills (2)	38	38	38	38
18½	12¾	Capital Admin	50	50	50	50
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6¾
172¾	92½	Case Thresh	155½	154	155½	153
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	74	73½	74	73¾
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	22¼	21⅝	22¼	21¾
31½	19	Celotex Co	23½	23½	23½	23½
71¼	54	Celotex Co pf	57	57	57	
35¼	25⅞	Central Aguirre (1½f)	27	27	27	
57	35	Central RR of NJ	40	39	40	
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54¾
19¼	12¼	Certain-Teed	13	12⅞	13	12¾
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	103	103	103	
69⅛	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	50	50	50	52¾
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	63½	63½	63½	
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	56⅝	56½	56⅝	56½
31⅝	25⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½)	29½	29½	29½	29¼
57⅛	27⅝	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
47¼	21⅞	Chi & N'western (h)	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	14¾	14¾	14¾	
56	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	46¼	46	46¼	
3	1½	Chi Rk & P (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	25	25	25	
11⅜	7	Childs Company	8	8	8	7⅞
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (6)	95⅜	94⅝	95⅜	94½
73⅜	43¼	City Stores	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6½
110¾	107¼	Cleve El pf (4½)	108½	108½	108½	108
46	35	Cleve Graph Br (1f)	37½	37½	37½	37¼
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	51	51	51	
97¼	84	Coca ola (2)	92½	92½	92½	92½
20½	13¼	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	13⅞
106½	102⅜	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	103½	103	103	103
51⅝	39½	Collins & Aikman (2)	42½	42½	42½	41¾
9⅝	3⅜	Colo F & Ir (h)	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	5
49	24	Colo F&I pf (h)	25¾	25	25¾	25
21⅝	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	19¼	19	19½	19
102	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	99½	99½	99½	
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32½
51¼	43	Columbia P pf (2¾)	43	43	43	43¼
59⅞	44	Comm Credit (2½)	60⅜	59¾	60⅜	59
115	110	Comm Credit pf (5½)	112¾	112⅜	112¾	112¾
82¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3.60f)	80	80	80	79¾
115¾	110⅝	Comm I Tr pf (6)	112⅝	111⅞	112⅝	112⅜
101½	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	107⅛	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
24⅝	16¾	Comm Solvents (.60)	17¼	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛
5½	2¼	Comwlth & So	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
82	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	68⅛	68	68⅛	66
20	10	Conn Ry & Lt	10½	10½	10½	
83	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	79	78½	78½	79¾
20⅛	15¼	Consol Flim 1 pf (1g)	17	17	17	17
38⅝	27¼	Consol Ed NY (1)	32¼	31⅜	31⅞	32⅛
108½	102	Consol Ed NY pf	105¾	105¼	105¾	105¼
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (¼b)	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞
11½	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	8¾	8¼	8¾	8½
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	½	½	½	½
26¼	15¾	Container n	17½	17½	17½	17⅜
19⅞	10⅜	Cont Baking A	14	13⅝	14	13⅝
15-16	15-32	Cont Can rts	31-32	29-32	31-32	29-32
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	74½	73¾	74½	73¾
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20f)	38½	38¼	38½	38⅜
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
38½	29	Cont Oil (1)	31	30¼	30¼	30⅜
46	29	Cont Steel (2)	31	31	31	
77½	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	60	59¾	59⅞	
68½	42¼	Corn Products (3)	77⅜	76⅞	77⅜	76¾
4¼	2¼	Coty	5	4¾	5	
35	27½	Cream of Wheat (2)	35¼	35¼	35¼	
53¾	15⅜	Crosley Radio (⅛e)	26⅜	26	26⅛	26
7¾	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	7¾	7¾	7¾	
41	28	Crucible Steel	30	30	30	
2⅞	1½	Cuba Co	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
18½	10⅛	Cuba Ry pf	12½	12½	12	
14¼	10⅛	Cuban Am Sug	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
44½	36	Cudahy Packing (2½)	36	36	36	36
24¼	18	Curtis Puolishing	18½	18½	18½	18⅜
9¼	4	Curtiss Wright	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	6¼
21⅜	10½	Curtiss Wright A	15¼	15	15¼	15
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1f)	50¾	50	50¾	

—D—

93¼	75⅜	Davage St (.30f)	8¼	8¼	8¼	
89¼	52	Deere & Co	77½	77	77½	77¼
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½
26	19½	Deisel W G (1½f)	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	23⅞
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	39⅞	39¼	39⅝	38½
23⅛	14⅞	Del Lack & W	16¼	15¾	16	16
153	128	Detroit Edison (4)	134½	134½	134½	135
40½	33⅞	Diamond Match (1½f)	35¾	35¾	35¾	36
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	24½	24	24½	24⅝
59⅜	41½	Dome Mines (2f)	57⅞	57⅜	57⅞	57⅝
75¾	50⅜	Douglas A	144½	143⅛	144	143
153	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60)				

—E—

97⅛	61¼	Eastern Roll Mill	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝	61¼
91¼	53¼	Eitingon Schild	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	
44⅜	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	35⅝	35¼	35½	35¼
17⅝	10	Elec Boat	13½	12⅝	13⅜	11⅞
73¼	53¼	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6	6	6	
16⅜	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	15½	15¼	15½	15
64⅝	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	61½	58⅝	61½	57⅜
69¼	32¾	Elec Pw & L pf	68	65	67¾	64¼
15	7½	Engineers Pub S	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	13¼
17⅝	11	Erie RR	12½	12½	12½	
27¾	16	Erie RR 1pf	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	
15⅝	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	13½	13½	13½	13½
40⅞	29	Evans Products (1)	31½	31½	31½	31¼

—F—

5¾	2¾	Fairbanks Co	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18½	8½	Fairbanks pf	13	13	13	13¾
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	48½	48	48½	48
41½	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	38	37⅞	38	37½
5⅞	3	Fed Screw W	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
25⅛	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	24¼	24	24	
113⅞	110	Filene's pf (6½)	113	113	113	
33½	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
104¾	100½	Firestn T&R pf A (6)	104	103½	104	
48⅛	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	43¾	43¾	43¾	43⅝
38⅜	24⅛	Foster-Wheeler	27½	26⅝	27¼	26
35⅜	27½	Freeport Texas (1)	28½	28¼	28¼	

—G—

6⅝	3⅜	Gabriel Snub A	6	6	6	6
12½	8½	Gen Am Inv	9	9	9	9
63	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	47¾	47⅜	47¾	47½
34¾	22	Gen Asphalt (¾e)	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	25¼
15⅝	5¾	Gen Cable	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
33¾	17	Gen Cable A	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¼
95	70½	Gen Cable pf	81	81	81	
58½	53⅞	Gen Cigar (4f)	144½	144½	144½	
145½	140	Gen Cigar pf (7)	36¾	36⅝	36⅝	36½
41⅞	34½	Gen Elec (1)				

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last May 23	Last May 22
39½	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80)	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
4⅜	2⅞	Gen Gas & EA	2	2	2	2
70½	59¾	Gen Mills (3)	63¾	63¼	63¾	63⅜
71	53⅞	Gen Motors (2f)	62	61¼	62	61¼
122	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	121	120⅞	121	120⅝
87⅛	53¼	Gen Out Ad	7	7	7	6½
33⅝	18⅝	Gen Out Ad A	38			
37⅛	2	Gen Print Ink (2)	31	30½	31	30½
43	27¾	Gen Realty	49	49	49	
60½	32½	Gen Realty pf ww	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
18⅝	15½	Gen Steel Cas pf	27½	27½	27½	
90	82	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	36	36	36	
86½	69	Gillette S R pf (5)	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
3-16	1/16	Gimbel Bros	82	82	82	
114½	105⅞	Gimbel Bros pf (2b)	10¾	10¼	10½	10¼
7½	3⅞	Glidden R Tc wi	80	80	80	
16¼	7	Glidden ppf (7)	¼	3-16	¼	
106½	106½	Gobel, Adolf	106½	106½	106½	106
47⅛	42¾	Goebel Brew (.20e)	43¼	43¼	43¼	
21⅜	15¼	Gold Dust vtc (1.20)	8½	8⅜	8½	8⅛
23⅞	13⅝	Goodrich	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
31⅞	21¾	Goodyear	19¾	19½	19⅝	19¼
59¾	37	Goodyear 1pf (4)	42½	42½	42½	41¾
4½	2½	Graham-Paige	3	17/16	3	3
23⅛	16	Grand Un pf (⅝g)	33½	28½	28½	28½
33½	28½	Grant, W T (1.40)	44	32¾	32¾	
3	1⅞	Gt Nor Ry Rts	20½	16	20½	20¼
44	32¾	Great Nor pf	39	31	39	39
20½	16	Great Nor Ore (1)	28¾	22	28¾	28¾
39	31	Great West Sug (2.40)	60¼	48¾	60¼	56
28¾	22	Green, H L (1f)				
60¼	48¾	Greyhound Corp				

—H—

11½	6	Hall Printing	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	8¾
41⅝	30½	Harbison Walker (1f)	34½	34	34	
16⅜	12	Hat Corp of Am	15½	15½	15½	15½
9	4⅜	Hayes Body	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
35¾	25½	Hercules Motors (1)	27½	27	27½	27
44⅞	30⅛	Holland Furnace	34½	33¾	34½	34½
33	22½	Houdaille Her B (1½)	24	23⅞	24	23

Business and Industry

Residential Construction Outlook Seen Brightest in Years

Commerce and Finance

Free Competition Way to Recovery, Says Alfred Sloan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, May 23—Describing the present economic struggle as one between "stabilization" and "competition," Alfred P. Sloan Jr., in an address before the forty-eighth annual banquet of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce here last night, declared that if America takes the road marked "stabilization," bureaucracy will be the first step; regimentation of industry the second, and the end of the road will be State Socialism.

Means Higher Prices

"Economically speaking, stabilization means a higher price level—usually sufficiently high to protect all but a few producers," said Mr. Sloan. "It also means an umbrella over the inefficient. It means the discounting of individual aggressiveness and ability; it means penalizing the new and better to protect the vested rights of the past. It is a direct attack against the American system. It would eventually eliminate the American system.

"Certain groups, not only inside of industry but outside, apparently believe in this philosophy. Some labor spokesmen assume this mistaken philosophy by demands for a price for labor beyond what the buyer can afford to pay. Some of our railroads believe in it in so far as they believe it sounder to carry fewer passengers at a higher rate rather than more at a reduced rate. The present economic beliefs of our Government are, I am quite sure, inclined toward that viewpoint. We have had the NRA, the AAA, the Guffey Coal Act and the like. And there seem to be in the offing rumblings with respect to some new form of NRA. Let us hope that we may escape. However, we may as well accept the fact that that philosophy is quite a popular philosophy.

Must Decide Policy

"I previously mentioned that we have in the making momentous decisions as to our economic policies. America must decide between two opposing principles of industrial operation; competition, on the one hand, or regulation and ultimately regimentation by government, on the other. The latter, to my way of thinking, offers the only possible practical substitute for the former; the issue is plainly before us. However objectionable industrial competition may be to some, or all of us, we must consider the results of the only alternative.

"So far as I am concerned, I am convinced that competition offers the only solution to the perfectly natural desire and right of more people to have more things, and especially the only opportunity to afford the full employment of our workers in the production of wealth. It seems perfectly plain that if the exchange of labor for goods and services, or one form of goods or services for another, can only take place on the basis of arbitrary terms set by the seller, irrespective of their value to the buyer, and if no one will work at less than a stated wage, irrespective of the value of that wage in terms of goods and services, then we might just as well recognize and accept permanent depression, permanent unemployment, a continuous dole, and make the best of it.

Lauds Motor Industry

"One thing is perfectly evident today. Those who have followed the practice of lowering the cost of goods and services are the ones who show the smallest amount of unemployment and have therefore made the most progress toward recovery. On the other hand, those who have followed, to some extent, the principle of stabilization, have progressed the least and are, today, still the most depressed. I am convinced that there is no better practical demonstration of how America should decide than is exemplified in the policies of the automative industry as demonstrated by the outstanding contribution it has made to the economic and social progress of America.

"Now I appreciate that this problem of more goods for more people is a complicated and involved one. That is necessarily so. And in the few minutes at our disposal this evening, you must appreciate that it is impossible to do more than to suggest a few ideas for the development of your further thinking.

"I should like, however, to point out—and I believe time will permit—certain economic principles that, according to my experience and my analysis of America's industrial problems, industry should follow in working toward our objective:

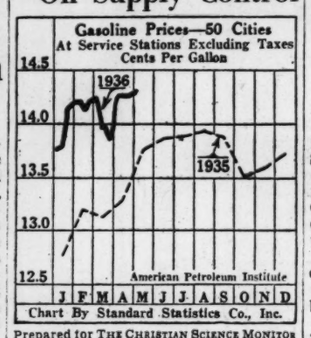
Would Reduce Prices

First. I urge continuing, more aggressively if possible, to move for a constant lowering of costs and prices. I am sure that an intelligent industry will not defeat that objective by reducing the real wages of the worker, but will reach it by continually improving its producing technique. It should not hesitate to employ more and more mechanization. Although that policy will be attacked by those who believe that the machine creates unemployment, every fact indicates that, in the final analysis, it means more—not less—because of the stimulation that comes from the increased ability to consume through broadening the market and bringing goods and services within the reach of a greater number.

Second. It should accept competition as the best instrumentality for regulating industry's intricate relationships. While industry might well adopt reasonable standards of conduct, such as fair trade practices, a minimum wage and the like, it must be definitely recognized that when such policies tend to become monopolistic in character or when they tend to limit uneconomically the competitive urge, and let us admit frankly this is too apt to be their real objective, then we pass from competition, and regulation by government bureaucracy become inevitable.

Third. Industry should strive for a more economic balance of national income through policies affecting the reationships of the wage scale, the hours of employment, the price level and the profits resulting from industry's productivity.

'Gas' Prices Hinge On Supply Control



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BECAUSE little progress has been made in the past few weeks in reducing excessive gasoline supplies, there has been growing concern in the oil industry regarding the trend of gasoline prices during the next few months. Intense competition, especially in the marketing division, has rendered the industry exceptionally sensitive to the laws of supply and demand, thus making statistical positions of basic significance in determining operating trends.

The key to conditions during coming months will be found in the refining operations of the next few weeks. Consumption is definitely favorable, with the result that if refining volume is controlled, burdensome supplies are likely to be gradually eliminated.

Should there be no appreciable reduction in inventories in the near future, there is likely to be relatively widespread weakness in gasoline prices this summer.

Rail Carriers Seen Purchasing the Most Supplies Since 1931

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 23—It is expected by Dr. Julius H. Parmelee, director of the Bureau of Railway Economics, Association of American Railroads, that rail carriers of the United States will purchase and consume more material and supplies in 1936 than at any time since 1931.

Dr. Parmelee addressed the Railway Tie Association today which is meeting here and said that the consumption of supplies and materials by railroads in 1931 aggregated $935,000,000.

Declaring that the tie-producing industry will share proportionately with other industries in the increasing buying power of the railroads, Dr. Parmelee said it was probable that close to 50,000,000 cross ties will be renewed this year, an increase of 12.5 per cent over 1935 and 34 per cent over 1933.

At the end of 1935, he said, there were approximately 1,038,000,000 cross ties supporting 348,300 miles of track owned and operated by Class 1 steam railroads in the United States, a decrease of 28,000,000 ties from the aggregate in track at the end of 1930, the peak year. The decline was due principally to the abandonment of rail trackage during the period.

"As traffic returns to the rails," declared Dr. Parmelee, "we may expect an increase in tie renewals. As earnings permit, a maintenance reserve comparable to that of 1929 will undoubtedly be built up, but for the present we may only expect a maintenance program consistent with traffic and safety demands. That demand today is greater than at any

Construction Awards Well Above 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—Engineering construction awards during the past week advanced to $36,173,000, according to Engineering News-Record. Of this total $8,715,000 is for private work and $27,458,000 for public. Of the public, federal awards drop to the low volume of $976,000 and state and municipal rise to $26,482,000. Corresponding values a year ago are: total, $34,299,000; private, $5,187,000; public, $29,112,000 of which federal is $18,335,000 and state and municipal, $10,777,000.

Bridges establish their record high volume for this year, totalling $6,089,000 for the week. Highway awards rise to $10,996,000. Industrial building awards are up to $3,849,000 and public buildings to $5,132,000. Totals for other classes of work are: commercial building, $2,787,000; sewerage, $1,033,000; waterworks, $922,000; earthwork, drainage, $496,000; unclassified, $4,869,000.

Simpson Considered For Chicago Reserve Position

CHICAGO, May 23 (AP)—The Chicago Tribune said that James Simpson, chairman of the Commonwealth Edison Company, "is currently being considered most favorably by the Federal Reserve Board for the chairmanship of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago."

The post was vacated by the resignation of Eugene M. Stevens seven weeks ago.

"Simpson is known to be preferred by M. S. Szymczak, Chicago member of the Reserve Board," The Tribune said, "and it is understood that Szymczak will have much to say about the appointment because he went to the board from this district.

Mexican Oil Concern Wins Suit From British Eagle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The prolonged litigation suit between the British Eagle Oil Company and the Mexican Petroleum Company was settled here in favor of the Mexican company for a spot cash settlement of $12,000,000 Mexican currency.

The suit revolved around the legal ownership of the Azatlan No. 133 Well. The Mexican Company proved its right and agreed to transfer all its properties to the British company in return for cash.

Rise of 100 P. C. In Home Building Seen During 1936

CHICAGO, May 23 (AP)—Residential construction in the United States during 1936 should increase approximately 100 per cent over 1935, the Real Estate Securities Committee of the Investment Bankers Association of America stated today.

Their statement said a survey indicated the outlook for real estate this year "is the brightest it has been in several years." It added:

"Given an increase of from 10 to 15 per cent in general business activity, the continuance of easy money and no material change in real estate taxes, it is reasonable to expect further improvement in real estate values. Income from properties should increase, due both to higher unit rentals and greater occupancy."

The committee reported "definite upturns" in real estate income from virtually all sections of the nation.

NEW YORK, May 23—Construction awards totaled $234,806,300 last month in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains, according to a F. W. Dodge Corporation report. This compares with $198,978,300 during March and $124,020,000 during April, 1935.

Figures for the month of April were the highest, with the exception of last December, since October, 1931, and represented a gain of 89 per cent over the like 1935 month.

All major branches of construction were found to have shared in the gains in April. Nonresidential building and heavy engineering work showed the best relative improvement over a year ago.

Contracts for all classes in the 37 states totaled $780,627,600 during the first third of this year, an 85 per cent gain over the $421,781,500 for the corresponding 1935 period.

Residential awards last month amounted to $67,151,000, compared to $55,220,600 for March and $42,202,800 for April, 1935. The nonresidential April total was $94,242,800, contrasted with $81,460,300 for March and $41,328,100 for April, 1935. Last month's heavy engineering projects came to $73,412,500, compared to $62,297,400 for March and $40,489,100 for April, 1935.

Outstanding April gains over a year ago in residential building occurred in New England, the Pittsburgh area, Southern Michigan, the New Orleans area (Louisiana and Mississippi) and Texas.

First Quarter Building Spurt In Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, May 23—Local building permits issued during the first three months of 1936 indicate a spurt in construction activity nearly double that of the first quarter of last year.

Valuation of $4,646,331 for last month swelled the total to $10,869,331, for the city alone. March of 1935 saw $2,657,056 added to the quarter's total of $6,400,433.

Glendale, Pasadena, Inglewood, Santa Monica, and several other major suburbs followed the trend, while all other communities in the county noted substantial gains.

West coast building also showed similar growth. Seattle added $1,434,045 last month for a quarter's total of $2,143,370, compared with $779,415 last year. San Francisco added $886,570 to make a total of $3,215,961, compared with $3,805,307 for the first quarter of 1935.

Phoenix, Ariz., added $168,950 for a total of $292,843 for the quarter. Its figure for March, 1935, was $32,395, and its first quarter showed $86,860.

French Gold Loss Sharply Reduced

PARIS, May 23 (AP)—The outflow of gold from the Bank of France was reduced to a comparative trickle by the new restrictive measures, a statement of the bank showed today.

During the week ending May 15, the gold withdrawals totaled 514,000,000 francs ($34,094,678) as compared with last month in which gold valued at more than $100,000,000 was withdrawn weekly.

The statement showed the bank holding gold reserves worth 57,515,000,000 francs ($3,815,200,000).

Discounts remained high at more than 17,000,000,000 francs ($1,127,000,000), of which financiers estimated 9,000,000,000 francs ($594,000,000) were in rediscounted Treasury bonds.

Farm Tax Sales Halved Through Loans From FCA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23—Thousands of farmers have been removed from delinquent tax lists and helped to reduce farm tax sales to less than half the 1933 level through the payment of over $57,500,000 of state and county taxes with the proceeds of loans from the Farm Credit Administration, according to the Farm Credit Administration.

Loans made to refinance the debts of nearly a half million farmers included, in many instances, funds to pay back taxes owed by farmers to state and county governments. The total amount loaned to pay tax bills is equal to an average tax payment of more than $120 for every farmer refinanced during the period.

The $57,500,000 of tax payments were made in connection with $1,939,520,781 advanced by the Federal Land Banks and Land Bank Commissioner from May 1, 1933 to Jan. 1, 1936. Tax payments claimed about 3 per cent of the total amount loaned.

New Corporate Issues in U. S. Off More Than Those Abroad

Indexes of new domestic corporate capital issues for selected countries reveal the fact that the flow of new capital to corporations in the United States dwindled almost to nothing and the decline on a percentage basis is greater than for the other countries. For the Netherlands the percentage decrease was very nearly as great, but the index did not reach quite so low a level.

The accompanying table, appearing in the Chase Economic Bulletin of May 12, 1936, shows the trend in each country. Because of the various ways of recording data in the countries selected, the indexes of new domestic corporate capital issues for the different countries are not in all respects comparable. Allowing for a small margin of error due to differences in items included in each series, the indexes may be taken as indicative of the relative movement of new issues in these countries.

	United States* (a)	United Kingdom* (b)	Germany† (c)	Japan* (d)	Switzerland* (e)	Italy* (f)	Netherlands* (g)
1923	100	100	—	100	100	100	100
1924	114.9	132.1	100	67.7	245.1	152.2	352.7
1925	136.7	195.5	286.6	88.2	228.5	225.9	296.6
1926	142.5	208.4	606.7	111.9	159.2	142.6	295.0
1927	176.7	260.5	635.5	102.8	169.1	79.4	229.6
1928	202.8	324.2	638.3	98.3	204.7	135.5	707.7
1929	303.6	235.9	382.2	70.3	523.2	182.8	505.5
1930	170.1	188.4	526.2	30.8	458.8	154.8	321.7
1931	58.9	63.0	340.1	37.6	560.8	108.8	67.7
1932	12.3	124.0	82.5	29.7	212.9	91.6	47.6
1933	6.1	140.7	92.0	76.6	275.2	84.0	18.9
1934	6.8	157.9	121.4	90.0	182.7	89.1	79.2
1935	15.3	239.6		96.1			
1936 (1st Q.)	15.8(h)						

*Base: 1923=100. †Base: 1924=100.

Sources: (a) Commercial & Financial Chronicle. (b) Midland Bank Monthly Review. (c) Statistisches Jahrbuch Für Das Deutsche Reich, 1935. Figures do not include security issues by the Railway Company or the Postal Administration which function in part as private undertakings. (d) Economic Statistics of Japan, 1934, 1935. (e) Statistiches Jahrbuch der Schweiz, 1930 and 1934. (f) Banca Commerciale Italiana Movimento Economico Dell'Italia and Annuario Statistico Italiano. (g) Jaarcijfers Voor Nederland. (h) Based on first quarter of 1923.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

A feature of British economic experience since 1932 has been the relative stability of price levels in a time of more or less rapidly increasing business activity. Various indices may be used to illustrate the point. Thus the Economist index shows average daily business activity over 18 per cent higher in 1935 than in 1932, and still rising.

Unemployment among registered workers fell from 22.3 per cent in June, 1932 to 14.4 per cent in March of this year; between 1932 and 1935 employment increased by over 11 per cent. During the same period building activity increased by 175 per cent, production of coal by 6 per cent, of pig iron by nearly 80 per cent, of steel by 87 per cent. Yet in this same period the Board of Trade shows wholesale prices less than 4 per cent higher, and retail prices, based on figures for 630 localities, a fraction lower in 1935 than in 1932.

Changes in Price

There is reason to suppose that these price indices underestimate the changes in price structure which have actually taken place. The Economist index of wholesale prices, for example, shows an increase of over 9 per cent between 1932 and 1935, and an increase between September, 1931, the date of leaving the gold standard, and April 29, 1936, of 17.7 per cent, which is a slight drop from the 18.5 per cent increase touched in the middle of last January.

This composite index conceals very different movements of prices of different groups of commodities. Thus while wholesale prices of the textile group in the index had risen by about 35 per cent between September, 1931, and the end of April, 1936, the wholesale price of foodstuffs other than cereals and meat had fallen by approximately 4 per cent.

This fall in the price of certain foodstuffs is one of the main reasons why the cost of living index has been so stable throughout the recovery. The stability is probably overestimated by the official index, and a committee has recently been appointed to revise the index so that it shall be more representative. But the general fact remains that throughout recovery the retail price index has varied less than most other economic indices.

An American friend recently asked for factual evidence of control of prices, output, capacity and trade practices in British industry, of the extent of such control and of its methods of enforcement. British trade associations adopt such practices over a very wide field of industry, but detailed information is almost impossible to obtain, because the associations enforce secrecy, and since they are not subjected to public regulation, are not required to file information with any public watch committee.

Price-Fixing Common

Presumably in most industries at some time, and in some industries all of the time, competition between unconnected firms is the general rule, but price-fixing at least has now become very common in many industries; cement manufacture, for example, and flour milling and for certain classes of engineering products, and the radio industry, to select examples at random.

According to law, combinations in restraint of trade are illegal, but the most that that seems to do is to make trade association rules in restraint of trade unenforceable in law against a recalcitrant member of the industry; just as the law cannot be employed to enforce payment of illegally contracted gambling debts.

The attitude of government to industrial combinations is one of the principal distinctions between America and Britain. In America it has become reformers' tradition to attack monopolies, trusts, holding companies and all devices of industry which modify the ideal state of free competition between individual concerns, each of which is so small as to have no appreciable effect upon output.

Where monopolies are permitted, as in the public utility industries, it has only been under the glare of public control by public commission, with public access to company documents. In England such control is absent over the greater part of industry, and where practiced, as for public utilities, there is preserved a protective confidential secrecy over the private details of individual company operation.

Since industrial combination has become the accepted order of the day in England, reform movements to protect the consumer turn much more frequently to government ownership and operation instead of to public regulation of private ownership. Our existing laws are designed to protect the owner, producer and investor rather than the consumer, and it is natural that the effect of the consumer should turn therefore to public ownership, production and investment.

Central Board Control

One such public enterprise is the Central Electricity Board. Electricity supply is an industry in which public ownership has from the start played a much greater part than in America; some 60 per cent of our annual output is distributed by municipally owned stations, compared with a much smaller fraction in the United States. But the Central Electricity Board was formed in 1926 to standardize generation, and provide interpower station transmission systems, only after long opposition from the industry. From an engineering point of view it needed little justification, and its recent annual report shows that economically it is proving itself equally justified. By 1935 electricity output in this country had increased by 70 per cent in six years, compared with a world increase of 20 per cent. This improvement by Britain from her laggard position was greatly encouraged by the C. E. B. since construction of the grid system permitted operation with a smaller reserve plant capacity, and has produced capital savings of over £11,000,000 to date.

Thanks also to concentration of load on the most economical stations made possible by interconnection, operating costs have been reduced by 11 per cent in the last three years. Tariffs were fixed by the board so that over a 10-year period accounts might balance; profits in the later years would make up for losses in the earlier years and permit payment of interest on capital borrowed for construction work.

Financial results of the board show that output has already reached the stage where the board is within sight of paying its capital charges out of income, and this result has been obtained in spite of complete lack of control over the distributing companies to which the board is merely a wholesale supplier. Outlet to the consumer is still through over 600 different authorized suppliers with a chaos of different supply voltages, systems and tariffs. The board is proving so successful in its present field, that its principles may have to be extended to the ultimate suppliers.

Arizona's Largest Bank Plans Stock Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 23—Common stock of the Valley National Bank, largest financial institution in Arizona, is to be increased from 52,000 to 65,000 shares. One new share will be apportioned, at $10, to each four shares held on June 15. The plan will be laid before the stockholders at a special meeting called for June 15, and approval is expected as a matter of form. Book value of outstanding shares is $18.

Headquarters of the Valley National are in Phoenix; branches are operated at Tucson, Ajo, Casa Grande, Clifton, Coolidge, Glendale, Globe, Hayden, Kingman, Mesa, Miami, Prescott, Safford, and Superior. Earnings were $6.59 a share in 1935.

Royal Dutch Announces Highest Dividend Since '30

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, May 23 (AP)—The Royal Dutch Company announced a dividend of 10½ per cent on the ordinary shares, which is the largest payment since 1930 when stockholders received a dividend of 17 per cent. In 1934 the company paid 7½ per cent.

Shell Transport and Trading Company, associated with Royal Dutch, offered a dividend of 17½ per cent for 1935 against 12½ per cent for 1934.

Royal Dutch is one of the largest petroleum companies, operating throughout the world.

Banks Are Bulging But Employment And Business Lag

(Continued from Page 1)

"money in circulation" actually meant a sudden decrease in the circulation both of cash and of bank deposits which for a brief spell brought banking operations to a dead stop.

People Not Using Money

In other words, bankers explain the apparent anomaly of high bank deposits and low business tempo by saying that 1936 deposit accounts are inactive compared with 1929 accounts.

People have the money but are not using it. From the individual's point of view they are saving it, but this "saving" does not actually increase the total of bank deposits. It merely retards its movement, as recorded in bank debits. Bankers say they cannot help it if depositors keep their accounts idle. They feel that they have piped but the depositors refuse to dance.

Government Makes Study

The Federal Reserve Board recently undertook an extensive study of the ownership of bank deposits, and the rate of turnover in different accounts, but no results of importance have as yet been made public. There are only three general categories of deposits—the savings deposit or thrift account, the time-deposit, on which notice may be required in advance for withdrawal, and the demand deposit, the latter naturally being the most active.

Further light on the problem may be obtained, however, by an examination of the means by which the rapid expansion in bank deposits since 1933 has been brought about. There are two principal ways in which the total deposits of the banking system are increased, in addition to the importation of gold.

Increasing Deposits

One is through the banks' extension of commercial credit. A business man with a $25,000 deposit at the bank asks for a loan. The bank inspects his credit record and then may add $75,000 to his deposit account, taking his note for security. He buys raw materials with the $75,000, and sells them in time to pay the loan back.

The other is through the banks' direct purchases of securities from dealers or brokers. These are paid for by the simple bookkeeping device of crediting the seller with a deposit of the stipulated price, against which he can check.

The banks would prefer to use their credit in the making of commercial loans, but in recent years the number of business men dropping in for a loan has shrunk enormously. Total commercial loans by the member banks of the Federal Reserve system shrunk from $9,476,000,000 at the end of 1925 to $4,700,000,000 on June 30, 1933 and still further to $3,485,000,000 by the end of last month.

Fear Holds Business Back

There are two reasons for this shrinkage. One is that the commercial loan is gradually becoming obsolete, business concerns preferring either to keep adequate cash on hand for all inventory requirements, or else to raise their cash needs by security issues. The other is that in the last three years business men have been and still are afraid to embark on ambitious production or merchandising programs.

The deposits created by commercial loans are among the most active of all deposits, for they are made to carry out specific business transactions. Hence the failure of commercial loans to expand is a substantial cause for the failure of bank deposits to show more activity. The banks have made every possible effort to put out more commercial loans, but without success.

Interest rates charged customers by banks in New York have fallen from 6 per cent in 1929 to 4 per cent in 1933 and 2.54 per cent in April, 1936; in eight other northern and eastern cities they have fallen from 6¼ per cent in 1929 to 5 per cent in 1933 and 3½ per cent at present; corresponding reductions have been made in the South and West.

Unable to put out their credit through the old-fashioned commercial loan, the commercial banks have begun to invade other financial fields. One of these is the real estate mortgage, in which they have been encouraged by the Federal Housing Administration.

Enter Personal Loan Field

Another is the personal loan field, hitherto occupied by the Morris Plan and similar banks.

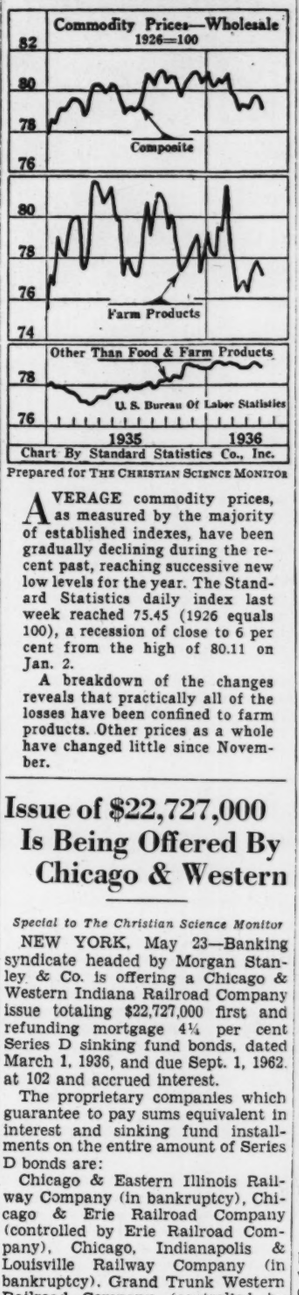
But the principal way in which banks have created deposits has been through the purchase of securities, and the principal securities which they have purchased have been government bills, notes, and bonds. As the Government spent the deposits so created, they have been distributed into the public's hands.

A further evidence of the change which has occurred in the habits of depositors appears in the statistics on the mutual savings banks. While the total deposits of all banks in the United States, on the last available date, Dec. 31, 1935, were only about $49,000,000,000 against nearly $57,000,000,000 six years previous, the deposits of the mutual savings banks are now approximately $9,963,000,000 against the pre-depression high of $8,849,000,000.

Savings banks deposits turn over far more slowly than the average for all banks. One reason for the faster growth of the former is perhaps the fact that they continue to pay interest, while the law now prohibits commercial banks from paying any interest whatever on demand deposits.

But the really important reason, in the view of most bankers, is that the public is still in a saving mood which was the reaction to the spending spree of 1929. Mechanical efforts to "reflate" business according to the quantity theory, on the assumption that large bank deposits mean a faster rate of bank debits, overlook the fact that the ultimate determining factor in business activity, as well as in bank deposit turnover, is mental, not mechanical.

Prices Off Most For Farm Products



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AVERAGE commodity prices, as measured by the majority of established indexes, have been gradually declining during the recent past, reaching successive new low levels for the year. The Standard Statistics daily index last week reached 75.45 (1926 equals 100), a recession of close to 6 per cent from the high of 80.11 on Jan. 2.

A breakdown of the changes reveals that practically all of the losses have been confined to farm products. Other prices as a whole have changed little since November.

Issue of $22,727,000 Is Being Offered By Chicago & Western

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—Banking syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Co. is offering a Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company issue totaling $22,727,000 first and refunding mortgage 4¼ per cent Series D sinking fund bonds, dated March 1, 1936, and due Sept. 1, 1962, at 102 and accrued interest.

The proprietary companies which guarantee to pay sums equivalent in interest and sinking fund installments on the entire amount of Series D bonds are:

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Company (in bankruptcy), Chicago & Erie Railroad Company (controlled by Erie Railroad Company), Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company (in bankruptcy), Grand Trunk Western Railroad Company (controlled by Canadian National Railway Company), Wabash Railway Company (in equity receivership).

The net proceeds from the proposed sale will be used, together with funds to be provided to the extent necessary by the Western Indiana, to redeem at 105 per cent and accrued interest on Sept. 1, 1936, $20,532,000 principal amount of 5½ per cent Series A bonds and $1,602,000 principal amount of 5½ per cent Series C bonds held by the public in connection with the retirement of all bonds of the several series now outstanding under the Western Indiana's first and refunding mortgage, exclusive of bonds held in sinking funds any balance to be used for other corporate purposes.

Other members of the syndicate are Brown Harriman, Edward B. Smith & Co., The First Boston Corp., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Field, Glore & Co., Lee Higginson Corp., Paine, Webber & Co. and Harris, Hall & Co.

Hudson's Sales Up Sharply Over 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, May 23—The uptrend in the Hudson Motor Car Company's business reported for the past year has continued during 1936 to the present time, according to A. E. Barit, president, at the annual meeting of stockholders.

In discussing the company's recent progress, Mr. Barit said:

"Up to May 16, we shipped to distributors and dealers a total of 84,909 of the current model cars. This represents an increase of 28 per cent over the shipments made in the same number of months of the 1935 model season. Last month we shipped 15,374 cars, which represents an increase of 34.9 per cent over the shipments made during April of last year. We show similar gains in connection with retail sales.'

Mr. Barit stated that since the introduction of 1936 models, 1104 new dealers have taken on the Hudson-Terraplane franchise.

Mr. Barit stated that the company showed a net profit of $584,794 in 1935 after all expenses, including federal income taxes, and a profit of $592,826 in the first quarter of 1936, after all charges except federal income taxes.

Grand Trunk Stockholders May Continue Litigation

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—Stockholders in the Grand Trunk Railway, who contended they were illegally deprived of their holdings when the Canadian Government acquired the line 15 years ago, have won an important step in their long struggle to obtain remuneration.

The judicial committee of the Privy Council, in permitting the stockholders' action to proceed, cleared the way for further litigation. This probably will be brought in the Exchequer Court of Canada, legal observers said.

Litigation began soon after a Grand Trunk arbitration board, appointed by the Dominion Government, decided that common and preference shares of the company, with a certificate value of $175,000,000, were worthless.

The present appeal to recover damages is against the Grank Trunk Railway Company of Canada and others. The railway now is part of the Canadian National Railways.

Retail Business Up 8 to 12 P. C. Above 1935 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—The steady expansion of consumer buying, in spite of the cool weather in some sections, was accompanied by more evenness in the gain in retail sales for the various districts of the country, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Higher temperatures which prevailed, however, during most of the week accelerated retail distribution and all departments benefited. Women's ready-to-wear accounted for much of the increase.

Men's Clothing Slower

"While movement of men's clothing was slower," the report continues, "shirts and furnishings ran to a good volume, and the début of straw hats helped to swell the week's sales. Sports and athletic goods, summer furniture and rugs, electric refrigerators, and hardware went into consumption more freely, and luggage and traveling accessories were sought for Memorial Day vacation trips.

"Although virtually all the cities reported a rise in distribution from that of the week preceding, the percentage gain over last year's was shortened, in some instances, giving greater uniformity for all districts," says the report. "Taking the country as a whole, however, the estimated volume of retail sales was more than the 1935 comparative by 8 to 12 per cent.

"In the New England States the improvement in retail sales for the week was moderate, but last year's total was bettered by 6 to 10 per cent. Throughout the East, on the other hand, buying expanded at most centers, volume ranging from 10 up to 20 per cent more than a year ago.

"Warm weather was instrumental in bringing about a decided improvement in retail sales in the Middle West, where the volume of the comparative 1935 week was surpassed by 15 to 25 per cent. Swept by storms during most of the week, the gain for the Northwest was held to 8 to 10 per cent.

"In the South there was further improvement, with last year's total exceeded by 10 to 15 per cent. With more industrial gains and better conditions in farm areas, sales in the Southwest kept ahead of 1935 by 12 to 15 per cent. Consistent expansion in nearly every reporting line pushed Pacific Coast sales 12 to 18 per cent over last year's.

Wholesale Outlook

"Based on the orders which have been received by the principal wholesale houses throughout the country, a heavier buying season is indicated for early summer than in several years.

"In many branches, buying thus far in May has been at the best rate for the month since 1930, with the increase in some items running up to 25 to 30 per cent over last year's bookings.

"Orders for so-called 'prosperity' merchandise are accounting for a wider percentage of the total each week, with the trend in nearly all lines decidedly toward the better qualities of merchandise. With the increased reorders added to the larger commitments, the wholesale volume for the 1935 week was exceeded by 12 to 18 per cent," the report concludes.

U. S. Steel Subsidiary Posts Third Quarter Price Rise of $2 Ton

PITTSBURGH, May 23 (AP)—The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, largest producer in the industry, posted third-quarter prices today showing an increase of $2 a ton in many lines.

Other producers are expected to fall in line with the new figures.

The quotations were on a delivered basis in Pittsburgh and in Chicago, instead of the old "base price."

Re-rolled billets, sheet bars, structural shapes and plates were included in the items increased.

Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of U. S. Steel, parent concern of Carnegie-Illinois, hinted earlier this week such an increase might be expected. He said increased costs, especially in taxes, would have to be reflected sooner in higher prices.

The new Pittsburgh prices include $30.50 a ton for re-rolling billets and sheet bars, $37.50 for forging steel billets and $1.925 per 100 pounds for structural shapes and plates.

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	June 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 22
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	June 1
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 6
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Being in Hawaii—

THE white steamer marched over the blue waves with the golden filaments on their crests, rounded a point covered with emerald foliage, and steamed on toward the harbor with the morning sun behind her. Diamond Head appeared—magenta in the sun, deep purple in the shadow. The narrow white curve of Waikiki, hemmed in with buildings, skimmed slowly past the ship, and presently the docks drew near—with all Honolulu massed behind them.

Behind the city the pointed hills of the island pierced the smoke-white clouds—hills as sharp as those in Chinese scroll paintings, but lacking the austerity of color. Tropical hills—hills above an ocean. From their slopes the pale houses of a warm city climbed down to the wharves, softened by the bright green of countless trees. Other ships from the East and the West and the Antipodes waited at the piers, resting here in mid-ocean within the shelter of the same archipelago which Captain Cook had found, lone and fresh and beautiful, so many years ago. On the dock a band played "The Song of the Islands" for the benefit of the incoming steamer—a modern commercial gesture of the Hawaiian hospitality which tradition has made famous.

* * *

AS SOON as the ship berthed, the famous diving-boys swarmed over the decks. Bold and noisy they were, and residents intimate that they are not an unmitigated blessing to the city; but no one could deny the arrow-straight beauty with which their brown forms dived far, far down from the rail into the aquamarine water. For a moment one could see a pattern of bubbles and a blur of dark limbs, as they groped under the surface for the coins which passengers had thrown for them. Then they reappeared, their tawny skins glistening with moisture and their voices shouting hoarsely as they climbed back like powerful monkeys onto the decks.

The passengers tired of them as soon as the gangplank had been laid in place; and it was now the sellers of leis who claimed the popular attention. Most of them were dark Hawaiian women, lazy and blowzy; but each was laden with a burden of vivid beauty. Gardenias, yellow ginger blossoms, pale pink lilies and other tropical flowers lent their satin texture and exotic fragrance to the time-honored wreaths of welcome. One forgot that one was a mere tourist, that the stout brown women regarded one only with the hard eyes of business. For as friends came forward and flung the lovely circlets around one's neck, it seemed that there could be no more charming greeting in the world.

All day long one wore the leis while wandering about the island of Oahu. Their perfume followed the visitor everywhere, mingling with the infinite scents of the other flowers. There were the enormous flame trees, like vast scarlet bouquets clasped in a giant's hand at the roadside. There were the golden shower trees—lamps alight with yellow. There were countless bungalows so thickly covered with bougainvillaea that one almost expected them to sag under its magenta weight. There were homes with brilliant hedges of hibiscus lining the walks, gardens blazing with beds of tropical flowers.

* * *

IN THESE GARDENS, and on these bougainvillaea-draped verandas, one sampled the hospitality of Honolulu. An outdoor life, decorated all the year round with an extravagance of bloom, lends itself well to graciousness. There is something about a circle of chairs under the trees, a luncheon table set on a flower-bordered terrace, which imparts an easy charm to the entertainment of guests—a charm to be carried away as a grateful memory, like the fragrance of Hawaii itself.

Through the courtesy of friends, the panorama of Oahu was spread out before one in a series of sliding pictures throughout the day. One saw the many-colored fabric of the city from the ancient crater known as the Punchbowl, and again from the high slope of the Tantalus. They were wide views indeed, patterned with the clean white of tropical buildings, the vital green of the ubiquitous trees, and the far, shimmering blue of the harbor that stretched, in the shadow of the hills, from the gallant shape of Diamond Head on one side to the glinting curve of Pearl Harbor on the other.

* * *

AND THERE WAS, of course, that famous panorama which is Oahu's pride—the view from the historic cliff called the Pali. Leaving the attractive civilization of the city, the car curved and climbed along a smooth highway between jungly masses of trees and vines. Once it stopped to let its passengers dismount and pick the ruddy guavas from a branch overhanging the road. Then it twisted on upward again, into a wild maze of rocky ravines with copper-red earth and clinging vegetation and lavender shadows. At length, in an abrupt declivity, it fronted into the gale which is always present atop the Pali, no matter how calm the day. One found oneself at the edge of that high, sharp cliff over which a native army was driven, long ago, by its victorious pursuers—as quiet and splendid now as if no such violent event had ever marred its silence.

The many-tinted vista from the Pali is justly celebrated. Down, down from the steep eminence one looked upon a gray-green expanse of low pineapple fields, with tiny figures at work among them; and upon green swaying plains of sugar cane. The cultivation gave place to fringes of rocks and pale, twisted beaches. And then came the sea, the everlasting Pacific, with the turquoise and violet tones over the coral reefs, the green of the distant water, and the dark-blue patches cast by the high clouds drifting toward the Pali.

* * *

RELUCTANTLY ONE RETURNED through the whish of the wind, then, to the car. For after the dream of the morning, it was suddenly time to drive back for lunch. And an exquisite luncheon it was—a typical Honolulu meal, enjoyed under the flowering canopy of a veranda, topped with a great bowl of mangoes and papayas and pineapples. Their juicy delicacy still lingered on the palate as one passed on to the next delight—a visit to the Aquarium.

In this glass fairyland of flitting, gliding shapes and colors, the fish looked like butterflies, like flowers, like fans, like jewels—like anything, in fact, except fish. One gazed at them with the wide eyes of a child, ready again to believe in the elves and the dragons and the enchanted birds of storybook imagination.

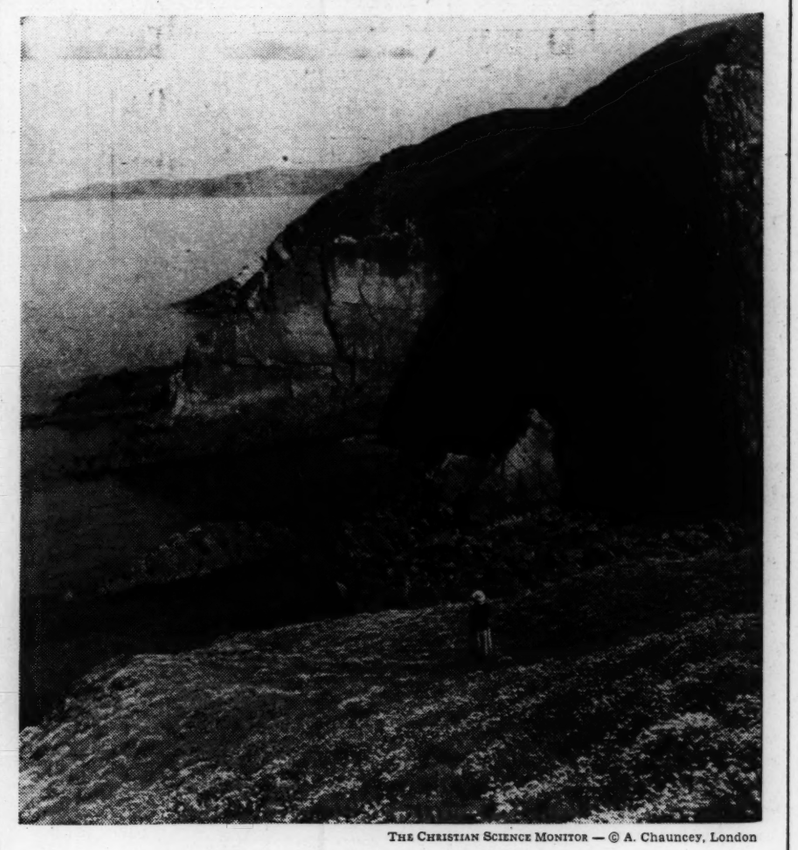
But one could not remain all afternoon in a world of magic creatures. For, being in Hawaii, one must, of course, go swimming. Not at the overpraised Waikiki, which is like the great outdoor lobby of a fashionable and cosmopolitan hotel. But to one of the quiet little beaches on the other side of the island, where the same cool-warm water dips gently over the sand with a touch like silk, and the jade and lapis tints move in the shallows, and the surf beats like a lazy drum in the tropic sunshine.

* * *

INCREDIBLY SOON IT was time to go back to the ship again—on to the East whose frontier these islands were, with their thousands of slant-eyed inhabitants and their countless little shops hung with bright signs in Chinese and Japanese characters. Once again the flower-sellers were thronging at the pier, and the noisy diving-boys were poising their brown forms on the rails of the ship, and the band was playing "Aloha Oe." A rosy light was hanging over the sharp peaks behind the white tropical city, tinting the clouds which topped them with an edging of pink lace. The wilted leis still hung around one's neck with the fragrance which had hovered there all day. And as the steamer moved slowly out of the harbor, one remembered the superstition which decrees that the visitor must throw his leis into the sea if he wishes ever to return to the islands.

Obediently the gardenia wreath was tossed overboard, and the chain of pale pink lilies. But sheepishly, guiltily, one smuggled the lei of yellow ginger blossoms into water in one's cabin. Because, with its memories of Hawaii, it was too beautiful to throw away.

M. M. M.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © A. Chauncey, London

SEA THRIFT GROWING ON BAGGY POINT, NORTH DEVON

OF ALL the wild things which, in spring and the early summer, clothe the fields and hedgerows with beauty, none is more lovely than the thrift, or sea pink, which flushes with delicate rose the slopes and rocky places about England's shores. The lavish way in which this little plant grows is remarkable. Along the southwestern coast it is so prolific that the blue waters of a calm sea may blush with the rosy reflection of a myriad small blossoms waving in the breeze above it. By April, in Devon, the pink buds are pushing up through the soft green which grows low to the ground in close cushions. Upon the tops of stone walls and in their crevices, among the rocks and in the cliffs, the little tips of furled flowers are peeping. For the next six weeks, they will be unfolding to the sun, until in some places it will be impossible to walk without stepping on this pink carpet.

An Orchestra Most Venerable

OF THE major symphony-orchestras in existence today, the most venerable is the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra, whose distinguished career reaches as far back as the days of Johann Sebastian Bach. The Leipzig Gewandhaus orchestra dates from 1742, and its concerts—known as *"das Grosse Concert"*—were given in an ancient market-hall, from which the orchestra derived its name. The first director was Johann Friedrich Doles—the same Johann Doles who succeeded Bach as cantor of the St. Thomas-schule and who introduced Mozart to the music of his great predecessor when Mozart visited Leipzig in 1789.

The early career of the Gewandhaus Orchestra was marked by uncertainties and vicissitudes. With the Seven Years' War it passed out of existence, returning to life in 1763 with Johann Adam Hiller as director. Once again its life span was short. It was not until a final reorganization took place in 1781, that the orchestra was firmly planted upon its two feet and prepared for its long, consecutive march through musical history.

The first of the great conductors to bring the Gewandhaus to importance was Felix Mendelssohn who, directing the orchestra from 1835 to 1843, brought the performances to an artistic level it had never before approached. Mendelssohn first introduced a scrupulous fastidiousness in the interpretation of every work he performed with the result that the concerts under him passed from mere lethargic routine and became endowed with new life. By beginning to exercise judgment over *tempo*, by becoming meticulous at rehearsals about the quality of performance, and by consciously striving for new effects and nuances, Mendelssohn introduced a new standard for symphonic performances at the Gewandhaus that was unequalled in Germany at the time.

With Karl Reinecke—who, if not so imposing an artist as Mendelssohn, was even more efficient as a disciplinarian—the orchestra acquired a command of its technique that became the wonder and awe of contemporary musicians. A solid musician who was almost pedantically fastidious about "correct playing," Reinecke—during his thirty-five years (1860-1895) as head of the Gewandhaus Orchestra—remedied the imperfections that had previously existed in the orchestra and brought it to a technical efficiency that was almost machine-like in its precise perfection.

Then followed the greatest chapter in the history of the Gewandhaus Orchestra. Artur Nikisch—combining the artistry of Mendelssohn and the technique of Reinecke—assumed the conductorship in 1895, and held the position for twenty-seven years, establishing the Gewandhaus firmly as one of the great orchestras of the world.—DAVID EWEN, in "The Man With the Baton." (New York: Crowell.)

Visitor From Another World

I LEARNED little of architecture and pictures from the buildings and galleries of New Zealand and until I was nineteen, I was in the uncertain state of knowing "only what I liked." I have not found that my likes and dislikes have changed very wildly, with the growing knowledge which has come to me in England. St. Paul's Cathedral did not excite me when I first saw it and I still pass it with the same kind of wonder with which a child sees an elephant. The big buildings of the Old World disappointed me. . . . It was in the domestic buildings of England that I learned to appreciate architecture. Walking upon Evelyn's terrace at Albury, when the forget-me-nots and wallflowers were in bloom, seeing Audley End from the high road, or Blickling down the approach of yew hedges, gave me my chief pleasures. . . .

Occasions have sometimes made the cathedrals alive to me and therefore beautiful. One evening, some years ago, I was asked to dine with Doctor Sydney Nicholson in his house in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. I had met him during a hurried journey across Canada. He became a different person when he was blown from a Canadian train into his beautiful old house in the precincts of the Abbey. In Canada, he had seemed wrenched from his setting, playing upon cinema organs and eating clam chowder on a train. In Westminster, he was at home. When dinner was over, he led me through the silent cloisters to a little side-door of the Abbey; a door modest enough to have been the entrance to a house. There was one small, blue gas flame burning within the great nave. Otherwise, the arches and the stalls of the choir were in darkness. The drone of busy London sounded outside, like the surging of a sea, beating against the vast Gothic rock. The lights of Parliament Square streamed in through the multi-coloured windows, painting the woodwork with topaz and ruby and sapphire. The glow was enough to light the nave, but within the high oak screens of the choir it was so dark that I stumbled clumsily as I followed at Doctor Nicholson's heels. He led me to a seat and then he left me. A moment or so afterwards, a little light appeared in the organ loft and then, the first, gentle notes of Bach's Toccata and Fugue in D Minor came down to me. For an hour the Abbey was my own. The music filled the high dim arches: now frail, gossamer music, slight enough for me to be able to hear the purr of the traffic outside; now broadening, full and powerful, strong and serene as eagles in flight, beating up against the stone tracery. Centuries seemed to be awakened from their sleep, out of the darkness and the sable shadows.

When Doctor Nicholson came down from the organ loft, he led me once more through the shadows. . . . We walked back towards the little door and within a few minutes I was outside the Abbey, alone. It was odd and terrifying to be in a London street again and I felt like a visitor from another world as I raised my arm and hailed the taxicab which carried me home.—HECTOR BOLITHO, in "Older People." (New York: Appleton-Century.)

The Song

I MEANT to write a song of Spring;
But when the first buds broke,
There was no time for anything
Except to watch a bluebird wing
Across a field—or catch the note
From a first songbird's liquid throat.

Now, through wisteria's latticed screen,
I see the tulips blow.
Beyond, pear blossoms intervene
To praise, by contrast, a rich row
Of lilacs pluming.

Far too long
Have I delayed my well-meant song.
What does it matter? Could I say
One thing beyond just this? It's MAY!

RUTH D. SMITH

The "other little ships"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS during one of those sudden fierce storms which were frequent on the Sea of Galilee that Christ Jesus taught a profound lesson to the disciples who were with him. In the fourth chapter of Mark's Gospel we read that Jesus was asleep when those in the boat became frightened and awakened him. Then "he arose, and rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, Peace, be still. And the wind ceased, and there was a great calm" (Mark 4:39).

The effect of this demonstration of the power of God to still a storm must have been very great upon those who witnessed it, for they said (Mark 4:41), "What manner of man is this, that even the wind and the sea obey him?" This experience was also greatly beneficial to others, for the account includes the statement (4:36), "And there were also with him other little ships." Were not those in these "other little ships" grateful for the "Peace, be still," on that stormy evening? Jesus of Nazareth was always doing good, and his good deeds were not confined to those in his immediate circle. Many times great numbers who were unknown to him benefited by his spoken word and gracious deeds. His beneficence was available to all who were ready to receive it without regard to race, creed, or tongue.

The correct application of the teachings of Christian Science is calming the stormy seas of material sense for large numbers of individuals and families. Many are healed physically and mentally who have been led to investigate its teachings by observing the healings and the experiences of others.

A Christian Science practitioner was called many years ago to a very humble home in a settlement several miles from the city in which she resided. The scene when she arrived was comparable to the scene in the fishing boat on Galilee, for fear and discouragement were apparent, and, in addition, sickness and sorrow. The mother was very ill, the several small children appeared neglected, and the need of many things was apparent. Through prayer to the one God, the same God whose power, when utilized by Christ Jesus, stilled the storm on the Sea of Galilee, the practitioner rejoiced to see the mother gain some courage and experience some progress toward healing during the first visit. And soon the mother was able to be up and attend to her duties. Then the practitioner ceased her visits, but left a copy of the Bible and of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy in the home that the mother might complete her healing.

About two years later, the same practitioner, upon answering her doorbell one afternoon, saw a neatly dressed, healthy woman, whom she did not recognize, standing on the veranda. The visitor laughingly said, "You do not know me, do you?" and then gave her name to recall the visits made by the practitioner. She was the mother who had been so ill, and she said, "I came to tell you we are all well through studying the books you left me, and we have furnished our home with money which we would formerly have spent because of illness." Such a change for the better had been brought about that not only had the mother been restored to health and the large family blessed in many ways, but many others, who witnessed the transformation, had learned the lesson of the truth which was manifested in the "Peace, be still," in Galilee.

In one's own experiences, when one sometimes seems to be tossed about by a storm on some sea of error, one can be about the work of calming the storm not only for oneself, but for others whose ships may be tossed on the same or a similar sea.

One need not be personally popular or hold public office in order to exert much influence. Those who live quietly and obscurely are often living beatitudes to an unknown multitude. The simple act of thinking correctly is a power in a community and in the world. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 210): "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited."

Even if one seems to be alone in his efforts to do good, still that one can affirm the truth in quietness, confidence, and Christlikeness, and many may be helped. On the occasion mentioned above Jesus alone, of all who were being tossed on the stormy sea, realized his God-given dominion over discord; and he alone spoke the words which produced the calm.

There are always "other little ships" which may be blessed by our own large and small proofs of good. There is scarcely an event in this busy world which concerns only one person. Human affairs present such an intermingling of individualities and interests that often many feel the effects of what seem to be slight circumstances. Therefore, our privileges and our responsibilities are very great. Each minute of the day we may be helping others by right, wise, and unselfish thinking. Each has his share in calming the seas for "other little ships," and for the world.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Pearl Diver

FISHER of pearls,
The sea is waiting,
The waters are spread with the radiating
Circling mirrors of sunrise.
Dive deep through the upper waters
Where the sun lowers coins of gold.
Like a shadow pass the great fish
Parading in and out of the coral,
Through the curling petals of sea plants.
You are a black pearl
Caught in the shell of the sea,
Gleaming, glowing—
A jewel for some market nameless and distant,
As the coins of the sun are distant,
And the upper waters waiting beside the boat.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

„I inne łódki"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

PODCZAS jednej z tak częstych na Morzu Galilejskiem gwałtownych nawałnic Chrystus Jezus udzielił uczniom, którzy z nim byli, głębokiej nauki. W czwartym rozdziale Ewangelji Marka czytamy, że spał on, „kiedy ci, co byli w łodzi, przelękli się i obudzili go." Wtedy „ocknąwszy się" Jezus „zgromił wiatr, i rzekł morzu: umilknij, uśmierz się! I przestał wiatr, i nastała cisza wielka" (Ew. Marka 4:39).

Uciszenie burzy było demonstracją mocy Bożej, której wpływ na jej świadków musiał być tak wielki, że mówili: „któż więc jest ten, że mu i wiatr, i morze są posłuszne?" (Ew. Marka 4:41). To, czego doznali uczniowie, było wielce dobroczynne i dla innych; opowieść bowiem zawiera oświadczenie, że „i inne łódki były przy nim" (Ew. Marka 4:36). Czyż ci, którzy byli tego burzliwego wieczora w tych innych łódkach, nie byli wdzięczni za to „umilknij, uśmierz się"? Jezus z Nazaretu zawsze czynił dobrze i nie poprzestawał na dobrych uczynkach tylko względem swego bezpośredniego otoczenia. Nieraz liczne nieznane mu rzesze doświadczały dobrodziejstw od słowa przezeń powiedzianego i od jego miłościwych czynów. Dobrodziejstwa, wypływającego z uczynków jego, mogli doświadczyć wszyscy bez względu na rasę, wyznanie lub język, którzy gotowi byli przyjąć dobro.

Poprawne zastosowanie nauk Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej ucisza burzliwe morze materjalnego zmysłu dużej ilości rodzin i jednostek. Wielu z tych, co rozpoczęli badanie jej nauk, widząc uzdrowienia innych i doznane przez nich dobrodziejstwa, zostało uzdrowionych fizycznie i mentalnie.

Wiele lat temu zawezwano jedną z praktykujących Wiedzę Chrześcijańską do pewnego bardzo skromnego domu w osadzie, położonej o kilka mil poza miastem. To, co praktykująca zastała po swym przybyciu, podobne było do sceny w rybackiej łodzi na morzu Galilejskiem. Widoczne bowiem tam były lęk i zniechęcenie, a w dodatku choroba i smutek. Matka była bardzo chora, było kilkoro małych dzieci o zaniedbanym wyglądzie i odczuwało się dotkliwy niedostatek. Praktykująca, na skutek modlitwy do jedynego Boga, tego Boga, którego mocą Chrystus Jezus uciszył burzę na Morzu Galilejskiem, doznała radości, gdyż już w pierwszym dniu jej odwiedzin matka odzyskała w pewnym stopniu odwagę i doznała pewnej poprawy zdrowia. Wkrótce matka mogła wstać i wykonywać swoje obowiązki, praktykująca zaś zaprzestała odwiedzin, pozostawiając w domu chorej egzemplarz Biblji i "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.), dzieło Mary Baker Eddy, ażeby pomogły matce do całkowitego odzyskania zdrowia.

Po dwóch latach ta sama praktykująca usłyszała pewnego popołudnia dzwonek i, otworzywszy drzwi, ujrzała na werandzie czysto ubraną, zdrową kobietę, której nie poznała. Gość śmiejąc się pytał: „Czyż pani mnie nie poznaje?"—i powiedziała swoje nazwisko, aby przypomnieć praktykującej jej odwiedziny. Kobietą tą była chora niegdyś matka; rzekła: „Przychodzę powiedzieć Pani, że wszyscy jesteśmy zdrowi i to dzięki badaniu książek, pozostawionych nam przez Panią; zaopatrzyliśmy się w pieniądze, które dawniej wydawaliśmy na choroby." Zaszło tyle zmian na lepsze, że nie tylko matka odzyskała zdrowie i duża rodzina doznała wielu błogosławieństw, lecz i wielu świadków dokonanego przeobrażenia nauczyło się lekcji prawdy, która się ujawniła w Galilei w: „Umilknij, uśmierz się."

Kiedy się człowiekowi wydaje, że w doświadczeniu jego na jakimś morzu błędu miota nim burza, może on pracować nad jej uśmierzeniem nie tylko dla siebie, ale i dla tych, czyje łódki miotane są burzą na tem samem morzu albo na morzu podobnem.

Dla wywierania dużego wpływu nie trzeba ani osobistej popularności, ani piastowania publicznego urzędu. Żyjąc spokojnie i w ukryciu często jesteśmy żywemi błogosławieństwami dla nieznanych rzesz. Zwykły czyn poprawnego myślenia jest mocą w społeczeństwie i w świecie. Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Dobre myśli są nieprzeniknionlą zbroją: przybrani w nią jesteście zupełnie zasłonięci przed każdego rodzaju błędem. I nietylko sami jesteście bezpieczni, lecz przez to ubłogosławieni są wszyscy, na kim spoczywają myśli wasze" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, str. 210).

Nawet jeżeli się komuś wydaje, że w swych usiłowaniach czynienia dobra jest samotny, to jednak w spokoju, ufności i w Chrystusowem podobieństwie może utrzymywać prawdę, a wielu może doznać pomocy. W wyżej przytoczonym wypadku tylko jeden ze wszystkich, miotanych na burzliwym morzu, Jezus urzeczywistnił swoją z Boga daną mu władzę nad rozdźwiękiem, i jeden wyrzekł słowa, które spowodowały ciszę.

Zawsze są „inne łódki", które mogą otrzymać błogosławieństwo przez większe lub mniejsze nasze dowody dobra. Rzadko się na tym ruchliwym świecie zdarza, ażeby cokolwiek mogło dotyczyć tylko jednego człowieka. W ludzkich sprawach znajdujemy taki splot różnorodnych indywidualności i spraw, że nieraz wielu odczuwa wpływ małoznaczących zdawałoby się okoliczności. Przeto nasze przywileje i nasza odpowiedzialność są bardzo wielkie. O każdej minucie w ciągu dnia właściwym, mądrym i niesamolubnym myśleniem możemy pomagać innym. W uśmierzaniu mórz dla innych łódek i dla świata każdy z nas ma swoją cząstkę.

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Birds at Evening

THE linnet's warble, sinking towards a close,
Hints to the thrush 'tis time for their repose;
The shrill-voiced thrush is heedless, and again
The monitor revives his own sweet strain;
But both will soon be mastered, and the copse
Be left as silent as the mountain-tops,
Ere some commanding star dismiss to rest
The throng of rooks, that now, from twig or nest,
(After a steady flight on home-bound wings,
And a last game of mazy hoverings
Around their ancient grove) with cawing noise
Disturb the liquid music's equipoise. . . .

—WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, in "By the Side of Rydal Mere."

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Guns Boom as Fore River Bridge Opens; Liquor Banned From All Public Works

Boston Today

Fore River Bridge At Last Dedicated

The clatter of hoofs of scarlet-coated Lancers on the roadway through Quincy and the salute of a battery of 19 guns—for those living further from the scene—were sight and sound at 3 this afternoon to inform the South Shore that at last the $2,500,000 Fore River bridge is open to traffic.

After repeated delays and considerable bickering by the two communities joined by the bridge, Weymouth and Quincy, the huge span was dedicated in a program made resplendent by the arrival of Governor Curley, principal speaker, with his escort of Lancers and cavalry (M. N. G.) With the Governor came his military staff and members of the Executive Council and representatives of the House and Senate. Nineteen guns roared as the Governor approached the reviewing stand in the center of the bridge through a guard of honor.

Weymouth and Quincy residents were present in a vast assemblage which was supplemented by the customary Saturday afternoon traffic, which up to 3 o'clock used the old bridge. At that hour the old drawbridge was raised, the ribbon cut on the new structure and cars rolled along the new highway.

Frank Foy, director of the Federal National Emergency Council, was master of ceremonies, which were carried over WNAC. The Rev. Edward Murphy of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, East Weymouth, pronounced the invocation. William F. Callahan, commissioner of public works, turned the bridge over to the people of the Commonwealth. The Governor spoke and Madame Rose Zulalian sang the "Star-Spangled Banner." The benediction was given by the Rev. Arthur B. Whitney of the historic First Parish Church in Quincy.

A feature of the dedication was the unveiling of tablets at the ends of the bridge. At the Quincy end, this ceremonial was performed by Mayor Thomas Burgin and his daughter, and at the Weymouth end William A. Connell, clerk of the board of selectmen, had the assistance of his small daughter, Jane.

From the State House issued the following statistics on the bridge: Length 2116 feet; length between abutments, 1246 feet; width, 60 feet; sidewalks, 8 feet; drawbridge span, 219 feet; two spans of 212 feet; five of 90 feet and one span of 83 feet.

Eleven million pounds of structural steel; 2,000,000 pounds of reinforcing steel; 100,000 tons of concrete; 1000 cubic yards of concrete; 1000 cubic yards of quarried stone; 36,000 square feet of sawed face granite on the towers; 200,000 running feet of logs in the pilings; 385,000 board feet of lumber which has been treated to forestall decay; 740 tons of road surfacing; 8000 feet of drainage pipe; 60,0000 cubic yards of fill; 40 lamp posts; garages for sand trucks for winter service in the towers of the bridge.

By a Staff Photographer

Roller Skaters Doing Stunts Between Championship Events on Boston Fenway

Auction to Aid Youth Congress

Outside the grounds of the James Russell Lowell house at Elmwood Avenue and Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, next Tuesday afternoon, passersby may get the impression from the cry, "Going, going, gone!" that the historic dwelling, now the property of Mrs. A. Kingsley Porter, is going under the auctioneer's hammer.

Should the passerby be enticed by the sound, and by the throng, and enter, he will find a "Treasure Auction" in progress—between the hours of one and six—and all manner of attractive things for sale. A Vermont auctioneer will call for bids on antiques, silver, china, books, furniture, prints, jewelry and Oriental art objects. Cooling drinks will be available elsewhere on the grounds.

Proceeds from the small admission fee and from the sale will be turned over to the Educational Committee of the League of Nations Association, under whose auspices the garden party and auction are being held. The money will be used to send a delegate to the World Congress of Youth which will be held in Geneva from Aug. 31 to Sept. 7.

Committee members include Mrs. Lucius E. Thayer, chairman; Mrs. Edward S. Stimpson, Mrs. Henry T. Dunker, Miss Betty Brainerd, Mrs. Amos Wilder, James Jordan Gilkie Jr., Mrs. John J. Mahoney, Theodore Smith, Mrs. Francis H. Russell and Miss Louise Russell.

In the event of rain, the auction will be held the next fair afternoon.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, moderately warm tonight; Sunday generally fair and warm, possibly with a shower by night; moderate southwesterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Possibly showers beginning late tonight or Sunday; warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and warmer tonight; Sunday cloudy possibly followed by showers at night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds, partly cloudy over the south; probably showers in the north portion tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	59	59	Minneapolis	66	70
Bermuda	66	78	New Orleans	76	82
Chicago	70	86	New York	56	70
Denver	52	76	Norfolk	62	68
Helena	44	64	Philadelphia	56	72
Jacksonville	72	80	St. Louis	68	86
Kansas City	70	88	San Francisco	62	80
Los Angeles	60	70	Washington	60	72
Miami	76	80			

A—9 a. m., D. S. T., May 23.
B—Maximum, May 22.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:06 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Sunday, 2:20 a. m.; height, 11 feet.
Sunday, 2:58 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:36 p. m.

Machinery Tax Abolition Urged

Exemption of local taxes on manufacturing machinery and increase of the state income tax by $9 for all persons were sought today by labor, industry and legislators.

Labor and industry amalgamated to urge the House of Representatives to pass a bill exempting manufacturing machines from the customary taxes of cities and towns "that there may be more employment and increased pay rolls."

The machinery tax yielded $5,659,000 to cities and towns last year. Its exemption will encourage new industry to establish in Massachusetts, said John F. Gatlee, state president of the A. F. of L., and Albert N. Murray, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, in a joint statement.

Exemption of the machinery tax, they said, would increase the corporation excise tax by $1,800,000. The $4,000,000 shrinkage to cities and towns would be made up by alloting $4,000,000 from the income taxes this year, reducing this amount $1,000,000 annually to allow towns to gradually readjust their financial programs.

Perhaps anticipating an increased fold of small wage earners if the machine tax exemption spurs industry, the House Ways and Means Committee prepared today to report favorably on a bill that will increase all present income tax bills by $9 annually, reduce income exemptions to corner an additional 100,000 small wage earners and so increase total proceeds by $3,500,000.

Supported by Arthur I. Burgess of Quincy, House chairman of the committee on taxation, the bill would reduce the present income tax exemptions for single persons from $2000 to $1400 and the exemptions for married persons from $2500 to $1900.

Blind Flying Plan for Airport

Another step in the Massachusetts Committee on Aeronautics $3,500,000 program to develop Boston's airport appears in Commissioner William P. Long's announcement yesterday that a Department of Commerce approach and blind flying system would be installed at the East Boston airport.

This system will require two transmitting stations, one located a half mile from the field, the other located on the border of the field. An incoming pilot will align these two beacons while soaring over the outer one at the prescribed altitude, then picking up the field transmitter, he will proceed to glide in until his wheel touches the field.

A system of lights marking the runway will be laid in the ground to assist the pilot in landing in foggy weather or at night. By means of this system pilots will be able to come in when the field is closed down by fog.

Callahan Bans Liquor Drinking

Liquor and work on state public work projects will not be allowed to mix was the order issued today by Public Works Commissioner William F. Callahan to all division commanders of work being done in this department. He issued strict orders to the foremen to immediately discharge any man seen drinking during working hours or any who might arrive for work drunk.

At the same time in answer to criticism that some men employed by this state department do not do their full share of work he ordered that the men are not to be overworked but must do the day's work for which they are paid. He asked that all work be speeded up so that projects under way may be finished during the good working months of the summer and fall.

Roller Skating Contests Are Held

Whirring wheels revolved rapidly today to carry youthful competitors to the fore in the annual novice roller skating championship match held under the auspices of the Boston Park Department and the Works Progress Administration.

Six hundred boys and girls—winners of the eliminations held in streets near playgrounds—representing 67 playgrounds under Park Department supervision—contested in today's races. The unusual attraction of the competition induced over 6000 boys and girls to compete in the eliminations.

Winners of Class D, boys under 14 years of age, 50 yards; Richard Cella, Sullivan Square Playground, first, eight seconds; Monte Babson, Roberts Playground, second. Class D, 100 yards, winners were Robert Ciaccia, Haley Playground, 16 seconds, first; Saul Sokolow, Roberts Playground, second.

Class C, boys under 16, 100 yards: Leroy Fergus, Carter Playground, first, 15½ seconds; Anthony Gianewicc, Charlesbank Playground, second. Class C, 200 yards, Sam Rimer, Walker Playground, first; 26 seconds; Joseph De Frisco, Charlesbank Playground, second.

Prizes were awarded by Park Commissioner William P. Long.

Council Meets To Sign Pay Roll

The Executive Council met with Governor Curley at 11:30 this morning in special session and within 10 minutes passed the order authorizing State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley to issue a $200,000 public works department pay roll.

The treasurer held up the pay roll because of the lack of the formal approval order. This order was on the order of the Council's business at its regular meeting last Wednesday but was overlooked in some way.

When the pay roll was presented yesterday Karl H. Oliver, Mr. Hurley's assistant, held it up. William L. Reed, executive secretary of the Council, called the councilors on the phone yesterday and received assurances they would vote approval next Wednesday, but Treasurer Hurley was adamant in demanding the formal order. He cited statutes which required him to take the action.

The special Council session was then called.

Treasurer Hurley denied that his action was in any way connected with charges made by his supporters that the public works department was using favoritism in granting jobs to friends of Lieut.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley who is opposing Treasurer Hurley in the gubernatorial race.

SEC Continues Gagen Hearing

Testimony that his brokerage account had been used in a neo-dummy fashion—with his knowledge but without his participation—in buying and selling stock of the East Boston Land Company was given before a Securities and Exchange Commission hearing today by Edward F. Barry of South Boston. Mr. Barry said he had been employed by Thomas F. Gagen and John F. Cronan when the two had a brokerage partnership five years ago.

Mr. Gagen is charged with dealing in the East Boston company's stocks so as to buy them in at a low price and unload them publicly at a higher figure. The SEC hearing is being held on proposals to expel him from the Boston Stock Exchange.

The former employee said his friendly relationship had continued since leaving their employ. Last June, he testified, he bought 200 shares of East Boston stock from Redmond & Co., depositing it in his own account at Thompson McKinnon Company. After that one transaction, which he said was entirely on his own responsibility, there were seven other transactions the following month (July).

These, he testified, were made at first without his knowledge. When he questioned around about it he said he discovered that Mr. Cronan was using the account. He said that he asked Mr. Cronan about it and was told that he (Cronan) was using the account for trading purposes. Mr. Barry said that he registered no objection to the use of his account. He denied having profited from the transactions or the use of his account.

The seven transactions were all small, $970 having been paid into Thompson McKinnon Company.

Yesterday Mr. Cronan was on the stand. He denied having worked with Mr. Gagen on the East Boston deals, saying that his interest was simply in believing that the property was more valuable now because of the Suffolk Downs race track and other factors.

Diesel Engine Issue Discussed

Armed with a strike sanction approved by the national president of the union, Samuel A. Boone, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, returned today from New Haven, Conn., for a conference today or Monday with Boston & Maine officials on the union's demand that firemen-helpers be placed on all Diesel electric-operated units to be used on that road in the future.

The New Haven conference with representatives of the N. Y. N. H. & Hartford was adjourned over the week end after failing to reach a decision on the union's demand looking into the future. Negotiations are still pending with the Maine Central, the third road upon which the union made demands for a helper for operators on the new high-speed engines. By a 92 per cent vote the members of the union declared for a strike unless their demands were met.

Mercury Jumps Up to 76 Degrees

Anticipating desires of week ending Bostonians, the mercury climbed 29 degrees here this morning. From a low of 47 degrees at five this morning temperatures rose to 76 at noon.

This compared with an all time high for this day (May 23) of 88 degrees in 1902 and an all time low of 40 in 1882.

Fair and warmer was forecast by the United States Weather Bureau for today and tomorrow with possible showers late tomorrow.

Proposed Drop In Insurance Rates Opposed

Cut in Fire Losses Held to Be No Ground for Seeking Reduction

Conference Called

While Boston's fire fighters were patting themselves today on the back for cutting this city's fire losses from $5,151,541 in 1930 to $2,033,107 in 1935, insurance men rushed into the picture with the somewhat blunt statement that "fire losses have been dropping proportionately all over the country."

This statement will form the backbone of a defense by insurance men at a conference called by Mayor Mansfield next Monday against the claim of city officials that fire insurance rates should have gone into a nosedive of similar proportions to fire losses. Boston feels that the men of the hook-and-ladder have accomplished something for the taxpayer. But the zeal of city officials is not shared by the insurance men.

Try to Show Mayor

Next Monday, the insurance salesmen will try to show Mayor Mansfield that they cannot fix annual rates on a single year's showing or even on a five-year record. Fire rates, they will inform the Mayor, are based on average fire losses in Boston over a long period of time. These rates are similar to a baseball player's batting average, they said today. It takes several days of heavy hitting to pull batting averages up even a few points. It takes several years of cutting fire losses, they declared, to bring fire rates down even a few pegs.

Mayor Mansfield and Fire Commissioner Edward F. McLaughlin are apparently agreed that Boston deserves a better deal on fire rates. Since 1929, losses have been going down steadily. Fire fighters believe that this is because of the more efficient inspection system they have inaugurated.

The insurance men do not say the fire fighters are not doing a good job. But they will tell the Mayor that fire losses in Boston and all over the country have jumped 12 per cent since Jan. 1, 1936, as a result of increased business.

More plants operating on full time develop greater risks, they say. Hence their contention that the fewer losses of the last few years are due largely to business sluggishness and greater care by policyholders who have been apprehensive that if they had a fire, the hard-hit insurance companies would attempt to pay them off in so-called "rubber dollars."

Without Effect

Commissioner McLaughlin contends "it has been said that we would get a reduction in rates if and when the fire department became completely motorized. That took place years ago without any effect on insurance costs."

"Again," he said, "we were led to believe that establishment of a high-pressure system would obtain lower insurance rates. But none came.

"Once again, in 1928, it was maintained by insurance organizations that if fire losses were reduced over a period of three years, serious consideration would be given to rate reductions. No serious consideration has been given to the continued loss reductions of the last five years."

The Boston Board of Insurance Underwriters today denied that rates have not been reduced. They claimed that substantial reductions have been made in many classes of property, theaters having obtained a 50 percent rate reduction during the last 12 months, they argued.

Fire losses in Boston last year reached the lowest ebb in Boston's Fire Prevention Bureau records which date back to 1921. The Mayor's conference on Monday promises to settle the recurring question as to what Boston must do to win substantial cuts on fire insurance.

Young Republicans Attack Relief and Taxation Plans; Fail to Draft Party Program

State Candidates Address Convention—Centralization and High Cost of Government Also Targets in Blasts at New Deal

The convention of the New England Young Republican Council approached the end of its second day here today with no indication that the delegates would draft a concrete platform to submit to their candidates to the national convention next month. Tomorrow's meeting is to be reserved for the submission of resolutions, but great confusion still exists among the various delegations as to the wisdom of definitely going on record concerning major social issues.

Today's keynote of opposition to the National Administration was sounded by Lawrence Henderson of Merrimack, N. H., who spoke on "Unemployment Relief." He doubted the efficiency with which the $4,800,000,000 work relief fund given to the President by Congress was being administered. He stated that 'when the costs from a program far exceed the benefits therefrom that it is time a definite change be made whereby we may see an end of such visionary schemes operating in the name of economic planning. An organization so controlled by embryonic Socialism cannot hope to cope with a nationwide problem."

Comments on Costs

In commenting on the magnitude of the relief work undertaken by the Federal Government, Mr. Henderson said the Work Relief Administration was too far removed from the scene of the problem which it seeks to remedy. He assailed lack of definite planning, lack of efficient personnel and centralized administration with excessive cost.

A plea for a simplification of the existing system of taxation was made by Mr. Kimberley Cheney of Connecticut. He asserted that the cardinal points of an efficient system of taxation are adequacy to meet the needs of the community, simplicity in administration and fairness to all classes of taxed citizenry.

Weaknesses Cited

At present, he held, the responsibility for providing adequate governmental support through taxation rests on a multitude of jurisdictions, while the political entities responsible for the collection of the national income from taxes are designed only to meet local needs. He would avoid, however, a too great centralization of power in Washington.

The problem of further regulation of the anti-trust laws was discussed by Fred C. Scribner of Maine, who advocated a stricter enforcement of the already existing anti-trust laws, such as the Clayton Act of 1914, instead of further restrictive legislation, which might tend to hamper personal initiative. Contrary to the proper conception the NRA, he stated, had fostered the growth of trusts.

He stated that "a competitive profit-seeking economy affords a degree of well-being higher than any alternative plan that has yet been suggested, the question of trust regulation has become a basic issue in the forthcoming campaign."

Tomorrow will see state caucuses held by each of the six New England states attending, after which the question of drawing up a platform will be decided.

The Democratic regime on Beacon Hill as well as that in Washington bore the brunt of last night's

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Boyhood Rebuilt Without Beating At Sockonosset

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 23—Dr. Arthur E. Martin, chief of the State Division of Jails and Reformatories, has notified the directors and attendants at the Sockanosset Schools for Boys that any officer who laid hands on an inmate would be suspended, it was learned at the State House today.

The order prohibiting corporal punishment was reissued, it was said, as the division opened an investigation of charges that several youths had been beaten recently at the institution. The most recent charge is said to have involved a Pawtucket youth who had escaped from the institution.

Causes of Delinquency

The alleged beatings are said to have taken place in direct opposition to the orders of Dr. Martin, who has made it known to newspaper men that the new rehabilitation program which he introduced at the school was featured by provision to build up the youths through education and by study of the underlying causes of the delinqency.

Many of the new features introduced at the school, Dr. Martin has reported, has put the inmates "more on their own," and as a result there have been fewer escapes.

Play

Recreational attractions have been provided, and the new program requires less of the strenuous work which has been a part of the penal system for years.

Superintendent Marley could not be reached at the school today. It was said that he was attending a convention in Atlantic City and would not return until next week.

The order to abolish corporal punishment in any form was issued by Dr. Martin when he became chief of the division of jails and reformatories in 1935.

Steamer Clips Day From Schedule In Transatlantic Run

Clipping a day from its scheduled time to cross the Atlantic, the Tuscania of the Anchor Line ties up at East Boston at 6 p. m. today. Capt. William B. Rome radioed from the bridge of his ship that an exceptionally fast passage was being made from Glasgow, Belfast, Ire., and Londonderry, Ire., with 25 passengers for Boston and 101 for New York.

Equally rapid pace was made by the early summer tourist tide which set in today. The week-end parade of deep-water passenger liners increased from the two of last week to eight. The advance guard was the Canadian National Steamships' white-cruise ship Lady Nelson, in from Halifax, N. S., this morning, and sailing before noon with a large group of vacationists on a 30-day cruise to Bermuda and the British West Indies. This sailing marked the first southbound freight service of this line from Boston to Bermuda, and many island points never before reached direct from Boston.

Voyage Around World

Concluding its thirty-ninth voyage around the world, the President Harrison of the Dollar Line is due Sunday from the Far East. Capt. G. R. Dolphin brings his 20,000-ton Cunard-White Star liner Scythia into East Boston to embark 283 passengers before sailing for Galway, Ire., Cobh, Ire., and Liverpool at 3:30 p. m. Sunday.

J. A. Dean of Singapore, en route to England for a holiday, has represented a Liverpool insurance firm in Straits Settlements for 22 years. He crossed the Pacific and the United States to sail on the Scythia so that, after his furlough is over, he may complete a circuit of the world in returning to his post via the Suez Canal.

Carinthia to Dock

Late Sunday afternoon the Cunard-White Star cruise ship Carinthia enters port from Liverpool, Belfast and Greenock, Scotland, on its last call at Boston for several months in order that engagements for cruises may be kept. Aboard are 47 passengers for Boston and 119 for New York.

As the sun sets Sunday night, the American Banker, in from London with 43 passengers, including 11 for Boston, will come to anchor in the lower harbor. Bright and early Monday morning the American Export Line steamer Excalibur is to tie up at the Army Base from Mediterranean ports with 66 passengers, 19 to land here. At near-by Commonwealth Pier the Lady Hawkins of the Canadian National fleet makes fast with a large group of returning vacationists from the British West Indies and Bermuda.

Freighters Arrive

While the fleet of passenger liners keeps immigration customs and shipping officials busy, a sizable fleet of freighters provides additional work for harbor tugs, longshoremen, and waterfront workers over the week-end. Today the steamer Liberty Glo is to sail from Hoosac Tunnel Docks, Charlestown, for Houston and Galveston, Texas, inaugurating a fortnightly service to Corpus Christie.

Additional increased steamship service for the port is the newly announced run of the Hapag-Lloyd from the River Plate to Boston and Atlantic coast ports. John G. Hall & Co., local agents, have the steamer Porta on the list to sail from Buenos Aires, Arg., May 30, for Boston, inaugurating the new service. Next will be the Erfurt due to sail from "the River" July 5. This territory was previously served exclusively by the American Republics Line.

Textile Trade Demands Added Curb on Japan

New England Interests Urge That Quotas Be Applied on Cotton

Scorn Tariff Rise

42 P. C. Increase Inadequate, They Say, and Full 50 Little Enough

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23—Hotly attacked by Senator Jesse H. Metcalf (R) of Rhode Island, spokesman for the textile industry, as "wholly inadequate," President Roosevelt's 42 per cent increase of duties on textile products chiefly imported from Japan seemed likely to fail even in its apparent political objective of putting New England in a better mood.

At the same time, Senator Metcalf announced that he would demand quota restrictions on cotton cloth, and press for legislation further increasing the duty. The 42 per cent increase was within eight points of the total possible to the President under the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act—a point not mentioned in the critical statements issued on behalf of the textile industry. Fifty per cent is the maximum allowable increase under the flexible provisions of the tariff law.

Another Weapon is at Hand

But another, and in this instance, an extremely potent method is at hand. It is to utilize Section 22 of the revised Agricultural Adjustment Act—the law attacked, and in part ultimately annulled, by protests of the textile industry. Section 22 would permit the President to limit Japanese shipments of textiles, or of virtually anything else, to 50 per cent of the 1928-1933 average. Since in those years very little Japanese textile products came to the United States, the cut to 50 per cent would be extremely drastic.

The AAA—belabored of textile men—provides that "whenever the President has reason to believe that any one or more articles are being imported into the United States under such conditions and in sufficient quantities as to render or to tend to render ineffective or materially interfere with any program or operation undertaken, or to reduce substantially the amount of any product processed in the United States from any commodity subject to and with respect to which adjustment program is in operation, under this title, he shall cause an immediate investigation to be made by the Tariff Commission. . .

President Can Act

"If, on the basis of such investigation . . . the President finds the existence of such facts, he shall by proclamation impose such limitations on the total quantities of any article or articles which may be imported as he finds and declares shown by such investigation to be necessary . . . provided that no limitation shall be imposed on the total quantity of any article which may be imported from any country which reduces such permissible total quantity to less than 50 per centum of the average annual quantity of such article which was imported from such country during the period from July 1 1928, to June 30, 1935."

Presumably, it is at some such drastic restriction that the textile industry is now aiming, flushed with one of its first successes over the New Deal Administration.

42 Per Cent Called Inadequate

Textile experts admitted that the 42 per cent average duty would not serve this purpose, and added that the full 50 per cent allowable would be equally ineffective, since Japanese costs of production are sufficiently low, and American costs sufficiently high, to scale successfully the new bricks placed atop the tariff wall.

Criticism of the reduction, meantime, was coming from the left as well as from the right. Many spokesmen were declaring the inconsistency between a sharp tariff increase and the general foreign trade policy of the Administration.

Would Not Solve Inequality

Other critics pointed out that the barrier against Japanese goods—insofar as it is a stoppage, or if supplemented by a quota—would protect and maintain inefficient or obsolescent factories, and would do nothing to improve the position between New England and southern mills.

The old-line Democratic friends of the Administration, of the Cordell Hull school, were profoundly disappointed, though grateful that the increase was not more, and that quotas have not yet been imposed.

The State Department argued that the action was inevitable, because the Japanese negotiators represented that they could not control their textile business, particularly its exports into third countries for transshipment to the United States.

Mrs. Rogers Says Cotton Tariff Increase Inadequate

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, said last night the tariff increases on cotton cloth were "entirely inadequate" to protect American cotton mills from Japanese competition.

She added, in an interview, that the benefits given by the increases would be enjoyed chiefly by Southern mills while New England would receive little aid.

The tariff increases applied largely to printed cloth and handkerchiefs, and she said that these were manufactured mostly in the South.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Sharon, in Sharon High School Auditorium, 8.

Movies

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

MODERN—"Till We Meet Again," with Herbert Marshall. 9, 11:33 a. m., 4.49, 7:22, 10:05. Also "Florida Special," featuring Jack Oakie and Sally Eilers. 10:22, a. m., 12:55, 3:38, 6:10, 8:54.

EXETER—Walter Huston in "Rhodes, the Diamond Master." 3:24, 6:15, 9:05. Also Laurel and Hardy in "The Bohemian Girl." 2:15, 5:05, 7:55.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Forgotten Faces," starring Herbert Marshall and Gertrude Michael. Fenway: 1, 4:09, 7, 10:10. Paramount: 9:22 a. m., 12:23, 3:34, 6:35, 9:46. Also "A Connecticut Yankee," featuring Will Rogers and Myrna Loy. Fenway: 2:39, 5:30, 8:40. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 1:51, 5:02, 8:03.

FINE ARTS—Yanina Jeimo in "Three Women." (Russian dialogue, with English titles.) 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Recorded Mozart's Symphony in D Major played by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Arturo Toscanini. Daily at 12:45. Also a Walt Disney cartoon, "Broken Toys."

UPTOWN—"The Moon's Our Home," with Margaret Sullavan and Henry Fonda. 1:20, 4:15, 7:05, 10:05. Also "The Witness Chair," featuring Ann Harding and Walter Abel. 2:45, 5:45, 8:35.

UNIVERSITY — "Trail of the Lonesome Pine," with Sylvia Sidney. 2:55, 6:05, 9:15. Also "Farmer in the Dell." 1:53, 4:50, 8.

BOSTON—Frank Buck's "Fang and Claw." 10:17 a. m., 1:13, 4:09, 7:05, 10. Also "Bridge of Sighs." 11:49 a. m., 2:45, 5:41, 8:36.

MEMORIAL — "Show Boat," with Irene Dunne, Allan Jones, Charles Winninger, and many others. 10 a. m., 12, 2:12, 4:14, 6:24, 9:34, 10:30.

TREMONT — Barbara Stanwyck in "Secret Bride." 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. "Ah, Wilderness," with Lionel Barrymore and Wallace Beery. 10:05 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Week-End Pop Concerts

TONIGHT

Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Overture to "Fingal's Cave" ..... Mendelssohn
"By the Beautful Blue Danube," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Arkansas Traveler" (Old Fiddler's Breakdown) ..... Guion
Suite from "Peer Gynt" ..... Grieg
"Shehérazade," Finale ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
"Soviet Iron Works" ..... Mossolov
"On the Trail," from the "Grand Canyon" Suite ..... Grofé
Selection, "Of Thee I Sing" ..... Gershwin
"Stars and Stripes Forever" ..... Sousa

TOMORROW NIGHT

Overture in D major ..... Handel
Choral (Abert) and Organ Fugue in G minor (Bach) ..... MacDowell
Arranged for orchestra by J. J. Abert
Symphonie Concertante for Violin, Violoncello, Oboe and Bassoon ..... Haydn
"Indian" Suite (Three Movements) ..... MacDowell
Pianoforte Concerto No. 2 in D minor ..... MacDowell
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
"L'Arlésienne." First Suite ..... Bizet
Andante Cantabile (from the String Quartet No. 1) ..... Tchaikovsky
Sailors' Dance from "Red Poppy". Glière

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Headlines of 25 Years," "The Collie," "Star Reporter," "Rural Mexico," latest newsreels and other shorts.

METROPOLITAN—Joe E. Brown in "Sons of Guns," with Joan Blondell. 11 a. m., 1:52, 4:42, 7:32, 10:24. Stage: Tito Guizar heading a Broadway variety revue.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Francis Lederer and Ida Lupino in "One Rainy Afternoon." Orpheum: 10:25. Both theaters: 1:20, 4:20, 7:20, 10:15. Also "Don't Gamble With Love," featuring Ann Sothern and Bruce Cabot. Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Love Before Breakfast," 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Sutter's Gold," with Edward Arnold. 3:30, 6:40, 9:55. "March of Time," 3:05, 6:15, 9:30.

Other Events

THE BARN THEATER (26 Joy Street)—Four one-act plays: "The Passing of Chow-Chow," by Elmer Rice; "Conference," by Mary Curran; "Walkathon," by Rose Rogers, and "Forever Credulous," by David O. Woodbury, 8:30.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

Tomorrow

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lowell, in Liberty Hall, Lowell Memorial Auditorium, East Merrimack Street, Lowell, 3:30.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Peter B. Bigelow, C. S. B., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Medford, in Medford High School Auditorium, Forest Street, Hall Avenue and Bradlee Road, 8.

Music

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—State Symphony Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor, 2.

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT — Boston Civic Chorus, G. Roberts Lunger, conductor, Morgan Memorial, Church of All Nations, 89 Shawmut Avenue, 3.

CAMBRIDGE WPA CONCERT — State Chorus, William Weston, conductor, Grace Methodist Church, Magazine Street, 7:30.

Other Events

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at North Station for 10:25 train to Gloucester. Bus from town to Folly Cove. Walk six to seven miles via Halibut Pt., Andrews Pt., Pigeon Hill, Poole Hill, Wale's Jaw, and Dogtown Common to Riverdale. Also rock climbing expedition to Rattlesnake Rocks, Blue Hills Reservation. Meet at Ashmont elevated station at 9:45.

FENWAY PARK—Baseball game, Boston Red Sox vs. Washington Senators, 3. Monday, Same teams, same place, same time.

Monday

UNIVERSALIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Annual meeting. Address on "Early History of Walnut Hill and Tufts College" by Hon. Richard B. Coolidge. Public invited. Crane Chapel, Tufts College, 3:30.

VESPER GEORGE SCHOOL OF ART — Twelfth annual exhibition and open house, featuring work in commercial art, industrial design, painting, modeling, costume design and interior decorating, 42-44 St. Botolph Street, 9 to 9.

NORTH END WPA DRAMATICS—Italian Civic Theater, with instrumental trio, North End Union, 39 Parmenter Street, 1:30.

Folk Festival Presents Bit of Old World Charm

Descendants of 14 nations in native costumes exhibit old customs, crafts and food at third display staged by International Institute of Lawrence—Organization formed to aid city's foreign born.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 23—The pibroch woke "its wild note anew" on Thursday evening in the great hall of the State Armory when the Clan MacPherson Pipe Band skirled the beginning of the Folk Festival which ends tonight.

Groups representing 14 different nations contributed dramatic episodes, music and exhibits to make this third folk festival of the International Institute here a success. All the color and pageantry of Europe and of the New World have united in this vivid event which has drawn thousands to the Armory these last three days.

Italian Contributions

Italians, who form the largest group of the foreign-born of Lawrence, have exhibited rare, handmade, reticelli table-cloths and needle lace. They have sold spaghetti, salami and anchovies. They have dressed their maidens in yellow and red skirts, striped linen aprons, little velvet waistcoats and kerchiefs, and their young men in gay trousers and sashes, and have sung Santa Lucia. They have sold their fruit and flowers from a brilliantly-painted little donkey cart such as one sees in the streets of Sicily.

Armenian members of the institute have displayed their precious heirlooms, consisting of embroideries stitched in more leisurely days before the pressure of Turkish advance drove them from the regions where they made their hand-woven silks, their fine lace edgings, and their hammered brass. Vartan Sahagian, who earns his living mending Oriental rugs for a Boston merchant, has been weaving on a hand loom a richly patterned rug by the slow, painstaking method he learned as a boy in a family of rug weavers in Armenia. Each of the hand-dyed wool weft threads is woven in by hand, and knotted and cut frequently during a single journey across the cotton warp. Few such rugs are ordered nowadays, for it costs several hundred dollars to produce one along the lines of the genuine antique article of the Near East.

Greek women have baked and sold crisp little honey wafers, white, sugared cakes and sesame-seed cookies. In the white linen tunics, woven sashes and braided coats of the modern peasant, and in the flowing robes of the Athenian classics, they have shown the distinctive needlework of their peninsula.

Russian, Norwegian, French-Canadian, Lithuanian and Bulgarian fabrics, hand-carved utensils, boxes and toys; dolls in costume, sweetmeats and many other wares characteristic of the nationalities participating have made the vast, dull hall glow like a travel poster.

Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution (Samuel Adams Chapter of Methuen), in charming Colonial costume, have displayed in a seventeenth-century interior their priceless possessions in the form of hand-wrought furniture and handwoven hangings.

'Hogmanay Night'

Events such as the Thursday evening Armenian presentation to the "Eve of Ascension Day"—a lovely choral composition in fluid eastern lyrics enacted around a well, the Scottish "Hogmanay Night," the Swedish and early American folk dancing, the latter to the fiddling of Sammy Spring of Storrowton, last night; and the Russian village wedding this evening all indicate the thoroughness with which the members of the Institute, most of them employed during the daytime, have put into the festival.

It is not entertainment alone, but part of the interpretative program of the organization, the third International Institute in the country. Ever since its foundation in 1912, immediately following the great strike in the local textile industry, the Lawrence Institute has performed the very important task of acting host to thousands of immigrants who have sought advice and comfort and constructive guidance in their adopted land. It has, through its understanding attitude enabled grateful people of many races to become genuine American citizens and yet at the same time preserve the traditional handicrafts, arts and cultures which they inherited in the Old World.

More than that. By interesting the American-born children of foreign parents in the beautiful things in their own home background, counteracting the jazz tendency to belittle the older customs, the institute has prevented in many cases the tragic rift between the two generations so frequently found in immigrant homes. It has brought the parent and child together in a bond of appreciation based on a correct sense of values which might easily have been destroyed.

Equipped with secretaries who speak Greek, Polish, Russian, French, Italian and other tongues fluently and can teach English from an altogether different basis from that of the public school instruction, this organization, under the direction of Miss Fonnie E. Davis as president and Miss Anna B. Macintosh as general secretary, has been especially helpful during the recent economic situation in interpreting peoples to one another.

By a Staff Photographer

Where the Old and the New World Meet

Mrs. Olga Galooshko, Russian Secretary of the International Institute at Lawrence, Mass., Is Shown at the Upper Left. Upper Right—Girls With Sicilian Fruit Cart at the Italian Exhibition in the Folk Festival. Below—The Russian and Polish Exhibition.

Butterfly Assumes Role of Mary's Lamb

By the Associated Press

Cranston, R. I., May 23

THE little lamb that followed Mary to school can't quite compare with Robert Phillips' butterfly.

Robert, nine, a pupil at the May Westcott School here, caught the butterfly last Tuesday and it has since been following him around—fluttering over his face, resting on his head, climbing his arms, flying away and back again—to the consternation of his teacher.

It has followed him to school, flown about the classroom and with teachers and students looking on has displayed its affection for Bobby.

Venezuela Strike Rioting Reported

MARACAIBO, Venezuela, May 22 (AP)—Labor union advices from Venezuela's capital, Caracas, aroused hopes today for an early settlement of a general strike, called to support workers' demands for dissolution of the national congress.

More than 10,000 strike sympathizers, holding a mass meeting here, heard critical speeches against the Government last night after unconfirmed reports said shooting broke out during a demonstration of 20,000 in Caracas.

Despite indications the strike might end soon, some leaders urged continuance until the Congress resigned.

The demonstration in Caracas followed a similar exhibition against the Congress by a group of students Tuesday. Police charged the students but no fatalities were reported.

The unions also were demanding dissolution of the Jesuit societies.

Cotton Strike Terrorism Is Denied in Arkansas

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 22 (AP)—Plantation owners and officers of three eastern Arkansas counties denied today Dr Sherwood Eddy's charges of rampant terrorism in a cotton hands' strike.

Dr. Eddy, author, lecturer and former Y. M. C. A. leader, declared after a tour of the strike area that there was "slavery in Arkansas" and planters were fighting the walkout with a "reign of terror." He was en route to New York by train. Dr. Eddy urged federal intervention, saying "the Peonage Act is being flagrantly violated."

Sheriff Howard Curlin of Crittenden County relied, "I don't know what the doctor is talking about. If there is a strike in Crittenden County I can't tell it and there has been no terrorism." Sheriff J. M. Campbell of Forrest City echoed Mr. Curlin's statements.

NBC to Radiocast Program of 'Ad' Men

When advertising men have a convention everybody knows about it. To tell the nation about the Silver Jubilee Convention of the advertising Federation of America, scheduled for Boston June 28 to July 2, a full hour program has been scheduled over the National Broadcasting Company network tomorrow afternoon at 3 p. m. Eastern Daylight Saving time.

The convention, which 1500 advertising executives are expected to attend, will celebrate 25 years of the Truth in Advertising campaign. Tomorrow's broadcast will feature achievements of this campaign.

Art Scholarship Awarded

Edwin A. Locke 3d of Highfield Road, Quincy, has been awarded the most important scholarship of the year at the Scott Carbee School of Art. The Carrie M. Stone Scholarship was awarded to Mr. Locke for outstanding work in drawing and painting under Bernard M. Keyes' instruction. He has already been accepted for membership in the Boston Art Club.

4000 Boy Scouts In Great Round-Up

Camping scenes, Indian dances and a rescue by means of a breeches buoy will feature the Boy Scout Roundup to be held this afternoon and evening at Boston Garden, the biggest event of its kind ever staged by Scouts in New England.

More than 800 volunteer leaders have been busy for weeks preparing details of the program, drilling the boys in rescue work in a burning city, and teaching them the art of handling whips and ropes. They have supervised preparation of the program to be presented by the Cubs, consisting of younger boys, as well as helped the older boys with arrangement of their stunts.

At the evening performance tonight, Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, state commissioner of public safety, will direct the prologue, in course of which 60 guests will march to a platform at one end of the Garden. The program will be opened by a march of the entire body of 4000 Scouts, headed by massed colors.

Hartford Coin Sought

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Coinage of a special 50-cent piece in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Hartford, Conn., would be authorized under a bill introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Herman P. Kopplemann (D), Connecticut.

Shanghai-Tokyo Radio Telephone Starts Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Opening of a radio telephone service between Shanghai and Tokyo gives China her first international telephonic circuit. Due to the delicacy of Sino-Japanese relations, the innovation is not receiving any great benefit of publicity, but at least the circuit has been set up and there seems reason to believe it will be followed by other communications link-ups.

A few months, it is believed, may see Shanghai linked by radio phone to the principal cities of America and Europe as well as such Far East points such as Manila and Hong Kong. Equipment has been ordered and installation is only a matter of time.

There is a strong desire on the part of Japan to start some sort of Japan-China air service, but in this matter the Chinese have proved unusually stubborn and so far as can be ascertained, no arrangement of any sort has as yet been made, though the Tangku Protocol of some months ago provided that at an early date some agreement should be effected.

The simplest link-up would be to join air services in Manchoukuo, which in turn connect with the Japan Air Transport line across Korea and Japan to Tokyo, with the Peiping termini of both China's major civil aviation companies—the China National Aviation Corporation, partly American owned, and the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, partly German. A more direct route would be across the water from western Japan to some China point, probably Shantung Province. Only political considerations stand in the way of starting such service at once.

Radio phone service will be open daily between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. The first three minutes will cost approximately five American dollars, each additional minute costing about $1.50 at present exchange. Provision is made for person-to-person or station-to-station calls, or for calls to persons without telephones, who will be summoned by messenger.

Los Angeles Shut-Ins Are Given Radios

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—In answer to a general plea by the Braille Institute of America, Inc., for radios for free distribution to blind shut-ins, a local department store has adopted a policy of giving allowances to new buyers for their old radios, which are then given to the welfare organization without charge.

Twelve secondhand models already have been placed after having been accepted at standard trade-in values. All were repaired by the store before being delivered to shut-ins. The Braille institute found in a recent survey of this area that 125 radios could be used immediately.

Young Republicans Attack Relief and Taxation Plans

(Continued from Page 9)

attack at the banquet of the Young Republicans. Addresses by four of the five Republican candidates for the Massachusetts governorship brought forth scathing denunciations of what they termed "the endless bureaucracy of the New Deal."

Leading the attack Speaker Leverett Saltonstall1 appealed to what he termed the "ample material among the young men and women of the Republican Party" to turn out of office the regime on Beacon Hill, which he claimed has "debauched the three branches of our state government." He stated that he has seen during the last 16 months "more changes and upsets in the theory of Democratic government than ever took place in the history of the Commonwealth."

Haigis Presents Pledge

John W. Haigis, former state treasurer and also a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor, promised that if he is successful in his fight for election that the youth of the State will play an important part in his administration.

J. Kenneth Bradley, state senator from Connecticut and national chairman of the Young Republicans arraigned the present national Administration, which he asserted was destroying the civil service. He also charged it with employing the trial and error method of solving the unemployment situation.

There was obvious disappointment evident among many attending the meeting last night that the addresses of the speakers were confined for the most part to criticism of the activities of the party in power with very few suggestions for meeting the gigantic problems confronting the nation today. Many delegates expressed the hope that before the adjournment of the meeting on Sunday that a constructive program will have been drawn.

Vote Change Opposed

An attempt was made during the meeting of the rules committee yesterday to change the method of voting now in use by the convention whereby the number of votes are determined proportionately by the number of those enrolled in the various state organizations. The Connecticut delegation wished to substitute the method of voting whereby each state would have twelve votes regardless of its size. This change was so violently contested by Massachusetts, which now controls approximately one-half of the voting strength that the plan was dropped.

Teacher Outlines Town Planning As Study in Schools

WORCESTER, Mass., May 23 (AP)—Miss Ethelynn Henderson, head of the department of fine and industrial arts in the Paterson, N. J., School Department, outlined the work of her students in town planning at a meeting here last night at which 100 educators and pupils from central Massachusetts were guests of Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird of Boston, vice-president of the New England Town Planning Association, Inc.

Miss Henderson said the town planning idea had been introduced in the Paterson schools through the art department rather than through the civics department, as is contemplated in introducing the plan in Massachusetts.

Her pupils, she said, had studied various sections of Paterson, made maps, and drawn up plans for community beautification, garden planning, and functional operation of the city. Several of their suggestions, she said, had met with favorable approval by the city and were being put into effect.

3000 School Musicians Compete at Portland

PORTLAND, Maine, May 23 (AP)—Portland reverberated today from the music of 3000 New England school boy and girl musicians, here for their annual festival.

Bands, orchestras, instrumental and vocal soloists, and choral groups competed for prizes to be awarded late today at the municipal stadium.

There, with Gov. Louis J. Brann a guest, massed bands of 21 schools will give a concert directed by Walter Smith, Boston, leader of the Aleppo Temple Shriners' and the Boston University bands.

Care of Gardens Leaflets Issued

Leaflets answering problems on care and production of plants in family gardens have been prepared by the Massachusetts State College at Amherst. The College has arranged to send the pamphlets free to those who desire them.

Included in the leaflets are articles on control of garden pests, on food preservation, canning methods, growing tomatoes, corn and carrots, food production for families of three and five.

Flood Relief Work Praised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 23—Mayor Charles L. Dunn has written to the Emergency Flood Relief Committee in Boston expressing appreciation for the work done here in reclaiming flood-swept farm lands. Approximately 200 acres have been reclaimed and the work is continuing.

Exercise and Play
YMCA
316 Huntington Ave.
BOSTON

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	'The Monitor Views the News'	Metropolitan Opera	Red Sox-Washington game	Reports and recordings...A..
5:15	Alma Schirmer, pianist	"Blue Room Echoes"	Ann Leaf, organist	Reports and recordings
5:30	"Treasure Trails": sketch	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	"Motor City Melodies"	Reports and recordings
5:45	Ruth and Moss, songs	children's program	Free Permanent Wave Scheme	Reports and recordings
6:00	News; Journal; talk	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	Reports and recordings
6:15	Captain Tim's Story	Bavarian Orchestra	"News of Youth"	Reports and recordings
6:30	News; speaker; sports briefs.	Recordings; talk	Sports reports	Reports and recordings
6:45	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Jay Wesley's Sports Review	Minute Men: speaker	Sport reports; soloist
7:00	Talk, "Taxation"	Studio interview	Musical Moments: recording	Yankee News Service
7:15	Lewis Moonlight Hawaiians.	Human Side of the News	Dramatic sketch	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Message of Israel: speeches	Helen Barr, songs	"Family on Tour": Frank	Getting the News, Tip' O'Neil
7:45	by rabbis; choir; music	Strange As It Seems	Parker; Bob Hope; orch.	Terry O'Toole; organ
8:00	"El Chico": Spanish revue;	Talks at Exhibition of Arts	"Ziegfeld Follies of the Air":	Al Kavelin's Orchestra
8:15	soloists; orchestra	and Industries	Joe Penner; Benny Fields;	Al Kavelin's Orchestra
8:30	Boston "Pop" Concert: Pops	"String Time": concert by	Patti Chapin; Jack Arthur;	"Sound-Effects Man"
8:45	Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler,	NBC String Orchestra	Al Goodman's Orchestra	New England Young Republicans Convention, from
9:00	conductor; popular classical program	Frank Fay Calling; Eddie Kay	"Salon Moderne": string orch.	Hotel Somerset; talks by
9:15		and his orchestra	from west coast	leading candidates
9:30	National Barn Dance: Henry	Chateau: Smith Ballew; Zasu	Meyer Davis's Orchestra	Yankee News Service
9:45	Burr; Verne; Lee and	Pitts and Norman Foster;	"Revue": popular variety	
10:00	Mary; Hoosier Hot Shots;	Olsen and Johnson; Adri-	"Your Hit Parade": Freddie	'Titans of Science": talks;
10:15	Tune Twisters; soloists	enne Matzenauer; band	Rich's Orchestra; soloists	dramatic sketch
10:30	Jack Berger's Orchestra	Carl Ravazza's Orchestra	"Your Hit Parade": Freddie	Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra
10:45	Jack Berger's Orcheshtra	Carl Ravazza's Orchestra	Rich's Orchestra; soloists	Sophie Tucker's Orchestra
11:00	Reports; news; Karl Rhode	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Clyde Trask's Orchestra
11:15	and his orchestra	Sports; recordings	Hudson-DeLange Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:30	Glen Gray and his Casa	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Nick Lucas's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orchestra
11:45	Loma Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Nick Lucas's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

Christian Science Radiocast

Shortwave

4:15 WIXAL (11.79mc), Studio devotional program, auspices of Committee on Publication: readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy; music.

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	American Pageant of Youth;	Old South Church service	Salt Lake City choir and	'Freilicher Kabtzen": Jewish
12:15	Dornberger's Orchestra	Phil Saltman's Piano Club	organ recital	dramatic sketch
12:30	Radio City Symphony Orch-	University of Chicago Round	Relay from England	'Freilicher Kabtzen": Jewish
12:45	estra concert, Maurice	Table discussion	News comment from London	dramatic sketch
1:00	Baron, conductor; all-	Anne Jamison, soprano; con-	Religious period with speak-	Italian soloists and instru-
1:15	French program	cert orchestra	ers: soloists; organ	mental group
1:30	National Youth Conference:	Harold Nagle's Orchestra	Question Box period	Italian Serenaders: soloists
1:45	Dr. Ralph W. Sockman	Talk by Marie Hall	Yankee News Service	and typical orchestra
2:00	Magic Key: Harold Bauer,	Concert orchestra, Walter	French Trio: harp, violin and	'20th Century Serenade"
2:15	pianist; Helen Jepson, so-	Logan, conductor	flute recital	Palmer House Ensemble
2:30	prano; dramatic sketch;	"Peter Absolute": Erie Canal	"St. Louis Blues": popular	Percole String Quartet, Joseph
2:45	symphony orchestra	dramatic sketch	variety program	Coleman, director
3:00	"You": Gilbert Seldes	"Truth in Advertising":	"Everybody's Music": Henry	"Symphony Hall": classical
3:15	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	dramatizations and program	M. Neeley, narrator; Colum-	recorded program
3:30	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	by speakers from advertising	bia Symphony Orchestra,	Eddy Brown, violinist; con-
3:45	Henri Deering, pianist	fields	Howard Barlow, conductor	cert orchestra
4:00	National Vespers; Dr. Harry	"The Widow's Sons": dra-	Sunday Serenade: soloists;	"Along Memory Lane": Fran-
4:15	Emerson Fosdick; quartet,	matic sketch	concert orchestra	cis Cronin, organist
4:30	"Senator Fishface and Pro-	Noble Cain's A Capella Choir	"Songs of Russia": male	Cosmopolitans: quintet
4:45	fessor Figgsbottle": variety	recital	choir; orchestra	Indianapolis time trials
5:00	Addresses from National So-	"Sunday Drivers," with Fields	"Song Pictures": music	"Ann Leaf's Musicale": organ
5:15	cialist Convention	and Hall	"Fraternity House Party":	recital; soloist
5:30	Benno Rabinoff, violinist;	Network program	recorded program	Ramona, pianist and vocalist;
5:45	concert orchestra	Network program	Political speaker	Three Jesters; orchestra
6:00	Evening Radio Journal	Religious period from New	National Amateur Hour: so-	Hour of Charm: all-girl en-
6:15	Spiritual Singers	York: speakers; music	loists; orchestra	semble, Phil Spitalny, dir.
6:30	Piano and xylophone recital.	News; reports	Yankee News Service	"Smiling Ed" McConnell
6:45	Political speaker	Garden talk	Donald Van Wart, pianist	The Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker;	"K-7": secret service dra-	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Evening service from Tre-
7:15	Johnny Green's Orchestra.	matic sketch; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	mont Temple Baptist
7:30	Robert L. "Believe It or Not"	Fireside recital: vocalists	Phil Baker, comedian; Hal	Church; sermon by the Rev.
7:45	Ripley; soloist; orchestra	"Sunset Dreams": vocalists	Kemp's Orchestra	C. Gordon Brownville,
8:00	"Echoes From the Orchestra	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.	America Dances: Lud Gluskin	pastor; music by staff and
8:15	Pit": Emil Polak's Orches-	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.	and his orchestra	senior choir; organ
8:30	tra; Annette Hastings;	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.	United Palestine Appeal din-	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
8:45	Ralina Zarova; quartet	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.	ner speakers	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:00	Jack Hylton and his Conti-	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round:	Symphony Orchestra and	Francis J. Cronin at the
9:15	nental Revue: soloists	soloists; trio; orchestra	mixed chorus; Victor Kolar,	Console: organ
9:30	Walter Winchell, columnist	American Album of Familiar	conductor; Greenfield Chorus	Orpheus Male Chorus
9:45	Paul Whiteman's Musical	Music: soloists; orchestra	and soloists	Yankee News Service
10:00	Varieties: guest soloist;	Philharmonic Orchestra of	"The Witch's Tale": sketch	"Terror by Night": network
10:15	soloists and quartet	Los Angeles, Erno Rapee,	"Dance Scene": popular	dramatic sketch
10:30	United Palestine Appeal din-	conductor; Rosa Ponselle,	John Barclay's "Community	Shep Fields's Orchestra
10:45	ner speakers	soprano; speaker	Sing": chorus	Shep Fields's Orchestra

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Metropolitan Echoes": concert orchestra.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

3:00 WNAC, Boston Red Sox-Washington baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.

3:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Mahler Festival Concert, relayed from Budapest, Hungary; Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," by direct wire from Monitor studio.

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

6:15 WBZ, "Melody Time": Tony Russell; Happy Sisters; piano and xylophone.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy sketch; Marcelli's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Hammerstein's Music Hall: Ted Hammerstein; Lucy Laughlin; Lazy Dan.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Melodiana": Oliver Smith, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), Nelson Eddy, baritone; Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Howard Price, tenor; Romany Singers.

9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Radio Theater: Fay Bainter in "East Is West."

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Eddy Brown, violinist; Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Sigmund Romberg; Lionel Barrymore; soloists; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Cleveland Church Federation Massed Choir; 2000-voice choir; Negro choir.

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Lullaby Lady"; male quartet; concert orch.

10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), National Forum: talk, "The Pending Revenue Bill," Senator James Couzens, Michigan.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Banquet of National Socialist Convention, Cleveland: addresses by presidential and vice-presidential nominees.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

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- New England Album
- Great Treasures From Great Museums
- Monitor Travel Talks
- How to Read a Newspaper
- Inside Japan
- Campcraft
- Secret Languages of American Industry
- The Olympic Games
- The Great Automotive Game
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Maine Educator Finds 200 Towns Lack School Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 23 — At least 200 Maine municipalities cannot continue upon their own tax resources to guarantee their children a "reasonably efficient type of educational opportunity," Maine's education commissioner, Bertram E. Packard, says.

"As a matter of fact, in many of these towns it is impossible, under the present system of taxation, to provide sufficient funds to pay the low salaries of teachers."

"Many teachers in Maine," he says, "have received less than one half their pay during the last two years," adding, "it is evident, therefore, that the State cannot progress satisfactorily along educational lines without more adequate support on the part of the whole State."

Failed of Enactment

Mr. Packard pointed out that a bill for "betterment of public schools" failed of enactment at the last regular session of the Legislature because "the Legislature could not see its way clear to find the necessary taxes" to finance it.

At the next regular legislative session in January, "a committee of school people in co-operation with the State Department of Education" will sponsor a bill "which would accomplish the same objectives and, at the same time, be less technical and more readily understood by our citizens."

Summarized, the bill will be as follows:

"It will establish in each municipality a minimum expenditure per unit of instruction of $783 in elementary schools and $1305 in secondary schools. One half this amount will be paid by the State on the condition that the municipality appropriate and expend at least a like amount. A unit of instruction may be defined as a full-time instructor or supervisor who devotes his entire time to instructional work together with maintenance of the necessary housing and materials of instruction.

Transportation Cost

"It will provide by the State one half the cost of transportation or board of pupils both elementary and secondary, the cost not to exceed $30 per year per pupil for transportation or $150 per year per pupil for board. Transportation or board of secondary pupils would be optional with the town, as at present.

"It will provide reimbursement to towns not maintaining high schools to the amount of one half the legal tuition paid, the amount not to exceed the subsidy paid to towns maintaining high schools with enrollments comparable to the number of tuition pupils.

"For the poorer municipalities with high tax rates, provided that an 11-mill rate for education on a fair valuation will not meet the above standard, the bill will guarantee an additional amount on the part of the State so that the minimum standards embodied in the bill may be complied with."

What's Going On In the Arts

Providence Art Club

AN EXHIBITION of works by Henry J. Peck occupies the walls of the Providence Art Club. This solo display of drawings, etchings and a few oils serves, because of the nature of the subjects, as a tercentenary exhibition.

Mr. Peck has specialized in portraits of streets, old houses, civic buildings, ornate gates, buildings of Brown University, commercial places, bridges, panoramic views, contrasts of old and new buildings. He has given us a tour of Providence, pointing out the high spots and indicating the styles in building of homesteads and churches which characterize the city. There is no doubt after looking at several dozen pictures that their author has given us a good portrayal of this old city, which is distinguished by its splendid buildings and by the sharp contrasts between old and new forms.

His crayon drawings are generally noted for a veiled, illusive quality. It seems that often the energy would have been better expended upon graphite drawing, in which the clearer lines and a more definite design would make a better image. The etchings are well made; in them there is no slurring over. In the more exacting process Mr. Peck proves more precise, and achieves a more fetching result.

There are some pictures which do not relate to the tercentenary, notably some drawings of Gaspé Peninsula. In these Mr. Peck tells his story in a few clear lines, and they serve efficiently to translate the idea. One wishes some of the Providence subjects had been made in this concise way.

There are some oils which are obviously the work of a graphic painter on a holiday. Mr. Peck searches for scenic subjects and paints them with a certain idyllic charm. One or two satires, one on a certain modern etcher, another on modern distorted painting, reveal the artist in a humorous light. One wishes for more, with this sample of his humor.

D. A.

Tax Study Planned By Civic Groups In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 23—Representatives of nearly 20 Rhode Island organizations, all interested in problems of taxation and in governmental economy, have held preliminary sessions, arranging a statewide tax conference, which will be held here June 10.

At a recent session the purposes of the conference were outlined by Albert E. Noelte of Pawtucket, chairman of the New England Council's committee on community development.

Recalling that a state-wide conference was held in the summer of 1933, Mr. Noelte declared it was hoped the projected parley would be more inclusive, and that Chambers of Commerce, businessmen's associations and trade associations of Rhode Island would participate.

Philip C. Wentworth, chairman of the Rhode Island branch of the New England Council, said that for the past few years attempts have been made to make the public "tax conscious." He declared this term is too mild. Governmental agencies from the Federal Government down have gone on spending sprees, he charged, and the taxpayers should be made "fighting mad."

Judge Sentences Curley's Query To Wastebasket Term

NANTUCKET, Mass., May 23 (AP)—Gov. James M. Curley's letter to Judge George M. Poland questioning him concerning his physical fitness landed in Judge Poland's wastebasket.

The judge said yesterday:

"The Supreme Court having declared that the Governor had no right to interrogate judges, and the press having quoted the Governor as saying the movement about retiring judges was only a ruse to attract public attention to the matter of pensioning judges, I saw nothing better to do than to throw the letter into the wastebasket."

Governor Curley wrote all judges in the State after announcing that he intended to question members of the judiciary over 70 years of age as to their mental and physical fitness. The Legislature now is considering a proposal for the retire-

Bar Champions Judiciary

WORCESTER, Mass., May 23 (AP)—The executive committee of the Worcester County Bar Association yesterday adopted a resolution expressing its "hope that the judiciary will forever be independent and free from the control or interference of the executive or legislative departments of our government."

A copy was sent to Gov. James M. Curley, who had ordered all judges over 70 to report to his office for a physical and mental examination but who later softened his attitude. Other copies were sent to the chairman of the House and Senate committees before whom rests a new recommendation by the Governor that they frame legislation for judges' retirement at 70 with full pay.

Bar associations of Hampden and Suffolk and Norfolk counties have passed resolutions similar in intent.

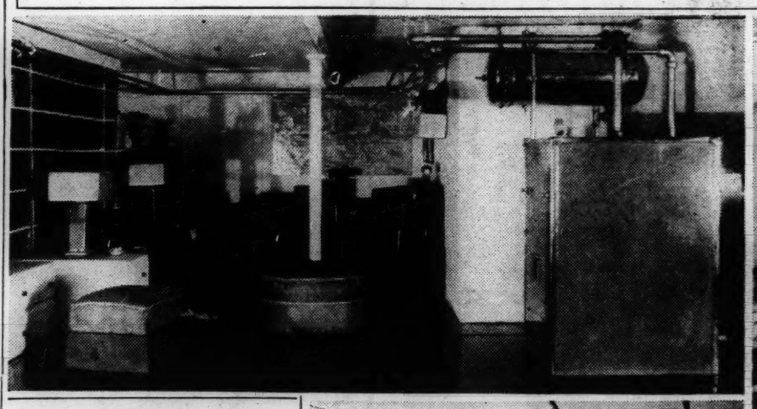
N. H. Safety Council Is Organized With Bridges as President

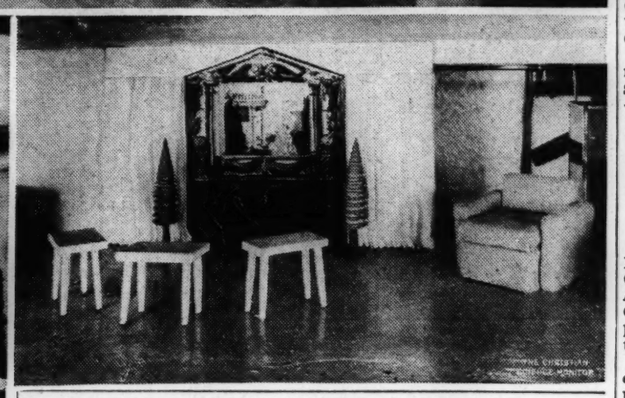
CONCORD, N. H., May 23 (AP)—New Hampshire organized a Permanent Safety Council yesterday and opened a campaign to reduce accidents. The council named Governor Bridges as president.

Objectives, sponsors said, are to make New Hampshire residents more safety conscious and reduce the number of persons injured and killed on highways, in homes and industry.

Chief of Police Winfield Wilson of Wichita, Kan., said punishment and jail sentences should be considered a last resort in auto accident prevention, and he advocated regulation of traffic to remove congestion and education of drivers as more effective methods.

Evolution of the Old-Fashion Cellar Into Modern Playroom





Drix Duryea

Three Types of Treatment for Modernization of Old Cellar and a Type of Old Cellar

Home Cellar Enters New Era As It Joins the Family Circle

Homeowners who might wish they had a basement playroom like the one in the new house around the corner, may soon be spending the major portion of their home life in the cellar. That is, if an exhibition which opens next Monday on the ninth floor of the Jordan Marsh Company annex building gives any indication at all of coming events.

Called "The Cellar Reborn," it is an exhibition of 36 miniature rooms showing how the waste space in the basement of a home can be converted into anything from a gymnasium to an aquarium—at a minimum expenditure of money. Homeowners who would like an extra room downstairs can have their choice of six different classes of rooms, including rumpus, hobby, study, utility, sports or children's playroom.

Result of Contest

This exhibit, which, incidentally, is said to represent the largest collection of miniature rooms in the world, was the idea of the American Radiator Company. The firm conducted a contest recently in the Parsons School of New York and Paris, giving each student a plan and pictures of a basement actually in existence, telling him to use his own ideas to convert the mess that the cellar presented into an extra room for the house.

Each student went ahead on his own initiative, and built a miniature room on a one-inch to one-foot scale, and what was formerly a storehouse for the heater, coal bin, ash barrels and woodpile was converted almost magically into a room as neat as the upstairs living room. Working on any one of the six lines, they designed rumpus rooms containing everything from ping-pong tables to radios; children's playrooms, featuring designed walls, sand piles, swings and toys; sport rooms for aspiring athletes in which abound chest weights, rowing machines, punching bags and rifle ranges for indoor target practice; utility rooms showing laundry equipment, sewing machines, cabinets and work benches; hobby rooms which include a collection of Indian relics, raising of tropical fish, photography and the making and showing of marionettes as a hobby; and study rooms, complete with comfortable chairs, books, desk, wall maps and reading lamps.

Lighting Systems

Each model is lighted to suit the particular need for each basement. Lights in the marionette hobby room, for example, are used only in the marionette theater; in the tropical fishroom, ceiling and fish bowl lights are used. In some rooms light is shown coming through the windows to give the effect of daylight, while in others ceiling fixtures or indirect lighting enclosed in lally columns furnish the illumination.

At the exhibition the miniatures are displayed in a dark room, in which the only light is that given off by the basement model illumination, and by bulbs behind a sheet of glass showing how the basement actually appeared before modernization, the floor plan of the converted basement and the estimated cost for carrying out the plan.

A close study of the miniatures reveals how lally columns, brick piers, chimneys, rough walls or floors and other architectural problems which add to the general confusion of an ordinary cellar have been utilized to attain useful and decorative effects.

Average Home

"In creating these miniatures, we have paid particular attention to what could be accomplished in the average home to provide for avocational and recreational activities that would broaden the meaning of a home," declared G. Hamilton Preston, director of the New York School of Fine and Applied Art.

"While the basements were created for existing homes and have been estimated from the standpoint of modernization," he added, "we feel that they represent a definite contribution to all housing and to new construction as well."

Approximate cost for modernization work shown in the miniatures in the exhibition ranged from $170 to $400, exclusive of the mechanical equipment—a really inexpensive operation, he said, when it is considered what has to be done to the old cellar, and what inestimable benefits will accrue.

Construction Work

Actual construction of the miniatures, using the pictures of actual cellars as a basis of operation, included tearing down of existing coal bins and old partitions, and their replacement with some type of composition board such as flexboard, beaver board or sheetrock.

With regard to actual problems in the various basements, where walls are cracked or are in a general decayed condition, the miniatures show a plaster finish or a plastic finish which has a cement base, is washable and is not affected by heat or moisture. Where this type of finish is used, the color can be mixed right into the finish and no painting is required. Reed fencing and picket fencing are also shown as methods of covering the rough walls of the cellar.

As demonstrated in the exhibit, ceilings with exposed joists can either be painted or cut from view by using sheetrock, similar to that used in building partitions, costing approximately five cents a square foot. For resurfacing or patching existing floors, it is recommended that a one-inch coat of cement, colored as desired, be floated over the chipped or rough area.

Various Colors

"Warm" colors, such as red, orange, and yellow, are shown in the miniatures to give light and warmth to the cellar. White and green are also used to get a clean, cheerful effect in the subterranean room. A form of casein paste paint is recommended for the walls and ceiling, and no sizing is required on any surface where this type of paint is used.

Other wall treatments that are shown, however, include whitewash or calsomine. Some form of sizing is usually necessary when calsomine is used, especially when it is used on new and absorbent surfaces, it is claimed.

Wall decorations in the miniature rooms feature little hand-made etchings no larger than a postage stamp, animals in the children's playrooms—stenciled on at moderate cost, perpendicular lines and copper trims to give height and warmth to the basement. Built-in seats, modern furniture, white rugs and bookshelves built halfway to the ceiling are also used to give height and a cozy atmosphere to the room.

According to Type

Each miniature is completely furnished according to the type of room it represents. Complete heating equipment, with reproductions of air conditioners, boilers, piping and hook-ups, representing all types of conditioning systems, is shown with each model.

It is felt that the ideas embodied in these miniature reproductions may revolutionize the building industry, even American home life. It would not be difficult to imagine a retreat in the cellar so cozy that all company will promptly be trotted downstairs to the sitting-room. If a sport or children's playroom is installed, however, it may do something just as important for mother—she will probably have a good idea where junior is most of the time.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturdays. June 13, July 25, Sept 5, 5:15 p. m.; Fridays, July 3, Aug. 14, Sept. 25, 9:15 a. m.; WJAR, 890kc.

Model Airplanes to Race June 6-7 At Annual Contest in Boston Area

Model air trails soon will lead to Boston for the seventh annual New England Championship Model Airplane Contest to be held in Boston Garden on June 6, and at Harvard Practice Field, directly opposite Harvard Stadium, Cambridge, Mass., on Sunday afternoon, June 7.

More than 200 contestants and thousands of spectators have attended past New England meets sponsored by the Junior Aviation League of Boston.

More than 20 silver cups and trophies await the winners of the indoor and outdoor events. Special awards include two cups for the most spectacular flying scale-model or original-design flights. There is no age restriction for these two events.

At the conclusion of the indoor events, a banquet will be tendered the winners and friends of the Junior Aviation League. This banquet will be held in Jordan Marsh Company's auditorium, with Edward R. Mitton, vice-president, as toastmaster. Two prominent aviators have signified their intention of attending this affair—Dr. Igor Sikorsky, designer of Pan American Airways' clipper ships now spanning the Pacific, and Lieut. Com. Frank M. Hawks.

For the outdoor contests, several innovations are scheduled. Radio cruising-cars will follow the models' flights and will be in contact with a five-meter short-wave home station set up on Harvard Practice Field. Flights by model airplanes powered with miniature gasoline engines will thrill the spectators, as will stunt and flying scale model competition.

$50,000 Collected To Build Memorial For Roger Williams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 23—Fifty thousand dollars has been raised to erect a memorial to Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island, Addison P. Munroe, president of the Roger Williams Memorial Fund has announced.

The committee has engaged F. Ellis Jackson as architectural consultant and several designs have been submitted.

A special meeting will be called soon, Mr. Munroe says, at which a design will be approved. The design chosen must be submitted to the Superior Court in accordance with provisions of an act of incorporation which require that funds in trust can be paid to a treasurer of an organization only with a court order.

The act incorporating the memorial group stipulated that a memorial should cost $75,000 or more and that the association should raise $35,000 before it could obtain possession of two trust funds now in savings banks. The act was amended so that $10,000 would be sufficient to be raised by the commtitee. In the funds is $43,000.

By permission of the City Council of Providence, the association may erect its proposed monument on Prospect Terrace, one of the highest points in the city.

Maclaurin Gets Tech Post

The appointment of Rupert Maclaurin, a son of the late Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1909 to 1920, as an assistant professor in the institute's department of economics and social science, has been announced. He will join the faculty on July 1, and plans to devote especial attention to the economics of housing.

Railroad Rate Rise In Eastern U. S. And Canada Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, May 23—Proposed changes in railroad rates in eastern United States and Canada is equivalent to construction of a tariff wall on the international border, practically prohibiting a profitable interchange of international traffic.

Thus did William H. Day, manager of the transportation bureau of Boston Chamber of Commerce denounce the new rate plan at a hearing yesterday before the freight traffic committee of the railroads.

Mr. Day contended that while the existing rate structure should be remade, there was no justification for such drastic increases as the railroads proposed. In so far as New England is concerned the change would add as much as $120 on the freight rate of a single car. Mr. Day submitted a substitute rate scale which, while ironing out the existing situation, would not result in such drastic increases as the carriers' plan contemplated.

More Than 81,000 Returned to Farms Of N. E. in '30-'35

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The Census Bureau has reported that more than 81,800 persons moved back to the farm in New England during the five years from April 1, 1930, to Jan. 1, 1935.

In the same time, the census survey showed, farm population in the six New England states increased from 573,251 to 711,486.

Persons moving to farms during the five-year period included 20,356 in Massachusetts, 18,185 in Connecticut, 17,148 in Maine, 12,275 in Vermont, 11,206 in New Hampshire and 2638 in Rhode Island.

The farm population in New England on April 1, 1930, and Jan. 1, 1935:

	1935	1930
Maine	184,697	170,995
New Hampshire	76,007	62,850
Vermont	122,655	112,904
Massachusetts	163,219	123,255
Rhode Island	21,751	16,477
Connecticut	143,157	86,770

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Pres. Harding	May 27	Plymouth	June 4	May 26, 8:00 pm	May 27, 7:30 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Makura	San Francisco	June 3	May 29, 4:00 pm	May 29, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Pierce	San Francisco	May 30	May 25, 4:00 pm	May 25, 7:30 pm

AT AUCTION

Antiques and Home Furnishings contained in this Chestnut Hill Estate at 111 Grant Avenue, Newton Centre, Mass.

SALE DAYS: Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, May 25th, 26th, 27th, at 1:30 and 8 P. M. daily

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The collection consists of many rare antiques such as a grandfather clock, made by Daniel Balch, Newbury, dated 1776, an early Block Front bureau with carved shells and original handles, antique bureaus, Windsor and Queen Anne chairs, card tables, highboy, secretaries, mirrors, sofas, Sheraton and Chippendale beds, Hepplewhite sideboard, Duncan Phyfe type dining table, unusual grandmother's clock, Chippendale chairs, library of books, a few pieces of early maple and pine, early glass including a Stiegel flip glass, antique Oriental rugs, hooked and braided rugs, Family solid and Sheffield silver, fine toned piano, vacuum cleaner, typewriter, paintings, engravings, and old prints, household linens and laces, old china, and fireplace fittings, and many other items not mentioned from this estate and other sources.

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Republican Directs Program Of Social Security in N. E.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 23—Backed by his record as a progressive Republican, John Pearson today looked forward to his work as New England director of the Federal Social Security Board.

Only yesterday Mr. Pearson was appointed to this position in social work with 11 other regional officers in all parts of the nation. And so today Mr. Pearson was catching up with himself, so to speak, before his work really begins.

Headquarters in Boston

"I'll be in Boston on June 1," Mr. Pearson told reporters, "and then I'll be ready to answer your questions. Yes, of course I'm pleased to have the position. Now don't bother me until next month, when you'll find me at our headquarters, 120 Boylston Street."

Mr. Pearson's appointment does not come as a surprise to New Hampshire people familiar with his past activities. Under former Gov. John G. Winant, head of the Social Security Board, he was instrumental in establishing the New Hampshire State Planning Board in 1933.

Headed N. H. Foundation

At the same time Mr. Pearson conducted the New Hampshire Foundation, a public-supported fact-finding institution interested in the study of government, current legislation and its probable effect on the man in the street.

In this respect, the New Hampshire Foundation gained considerable attention last winter, when it published an informative report on the value of the Townsend plan to the State, which was credited with having blocked a rising wave of popular support of the Townsend movement in New Hampshire.

Among his other activities Mr. Pearson is trustee of the state university.

'As Pretty a Show as You Might See,' But 'Children Ain't as They Used to Be'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH STONINGTON, Conn., May 23—'Midst the pastoral calm of Curtis Anderson's farm, near here, Andalusian goats today munched Connecticut grass beside three ponies from Arabia and apparently the animals were content.

Not so some 35 of their human erstwhile coperformers in the Maynard Brothers Circus. They sat about the field on packed trunks and viewed the show world, past and present, with aureate and equivocal eye respectively. In short, the circus was on the rocks. The Sheriff had taken much of it over in an attachment filed for $600 said to be due for back wages.

If one had been driving down Connecticut's Route 2 yesterday or today he would have seen the circus strewn out along the field. Three brightly painted trucks, a sound wagon, four small tents for performers, the goats, ponies and sundry dogs. But if the physical properties of a circus was there the spirit was not. A circus is an ephemeral thing, nine parts ballyhoo and pink lemonade. Such parts were missing.

Glen "Cheeko" Davis, principal punchinello with the circus, explained it: "People have changed, especially children. If they haven't, the show business has.

"Three weeks ago we started from Springfield (Massachusetts) with as pretty a dog and pony show as you might see. We papered the route, we pitched the tent, we arrived on time, but the crowds didn't. Those that did weren't impressed.

"Time was that when I did my barber chair act, you know, the one where I get another Joey (Clown) in a chair and stuff his mouth full of lather—it isn't real lather, you understand—why I'd wow 'em. They'd roll in the aisles, so to speak, you understand.

"But now what? Why I go into the center ring. I flap around on my stilts, and the kids lap popcorn. I put on my policeman's suit and go around hitting people with my club, it's made of rubber, you understand, and what do they do? They yawn.

"A week of that is bad enough. Then soon no crowds. The sheriff came yesterday. But—well there's always another circus, you know."

Huge Citizen Army Will Train at 16 New England Camps

Plans for training nearly 25,000 citizen soldiers at 16 military camps in New England were announced in Boston yesterday by Maj. Gen. Fox Conner, commanding general of the First Corps Area.

General Conner said nearly 21,000 New England National Guardsmen, 2275 students of the Citizens Military Training Corps, 1311 reserve officers and 300 members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps, will attend the New England camps, the first of which will open June 9.

Last year, due to concentration in New York State of the Twenty-sixth and Forty-third Divisions for maneuvers, the quotas at New England camps were cut to about 8000 officers and men.

For the first time in many years, Fort Devens, once the great military training center of New England's citizen soldiers, will have no National Guard units encamped. The 6752 officers and men of the Massachusetts National Guard will hold their encampment at the Massachusets Military Reservation on Cape Cod for the first time. The two Massachusets field artillery regiments, however, will hold their annual encampment at Fort Ethan Allen and the adjacent Vermont state camp.

The new camp on Cape Cod will reach its peak on July 25 when 5 251 officers and men of the Twenty-sixth Division commence their annual encampment.

Maine's Institute Of World Affairs Scheduled in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine, May 22—The second Maine Institute of World Affairs will be sponsored by the 1936 summer session at the University of Maine, July 22 and 23. All programs will be held on the campus.

Speakers will include Arthur A. Hauck, president of the University of Maine; Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, New York City; T. Z. Koo, Chinese scholar and lecturer on world affairs; Prof. Wilfred J. Hinton of the Bankers' Institute, London, Eng., and Karl C. Leebrick, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Syracuse University

World problems will be discussed at the two-day meeting, with emphasis on European and Far Eastern problems. Students at the summer session will have the advantage of hearing these experts in the various phases of world affairs.

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By Florence Piper Tuttle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I

SHOULD one insist that a left-handed child change to use of his right hand? Our answer is that plenty of experiments with children have shown us that a left-handed child should remain left-handed. An interesting experiment of a few years ago in London showed that from one third to one half of the children who seemed to have difficulty with their speech was due to an attempt to make right-handed children of those who were naturally left-handed. Every part of our bodies works together for one complete mechanism and if there be an intimate relationship between the motor leads and the speech, it would seem most sensible to let alone the child's natural tendency in the use of his hands.

What should one do to help a lip mover?

1. In a constructive way, the child must be made conscious of the fact that he has the bad habit of moving his lips while he reads silently. 2. The child must want to eliminate the bad habit. 3. The child must be watched during his study periods and reminded of his habit. 4. The child must be shown how others (adults and children) read without lip movement. 5. The teacher may put printed slogans about the room—

We do not move our lips.
Remember not to move our lips.

6. The habitual lip mover must be encouraged to read as far as possible without lip movement. 7. The child should be given reading exercises under time control. 8. The child should constantly be shown how much faster he can read without lip movement. 9. A constant lip mover should be asked to place his fingers on his lips while reading.

What is meant by work-type skills in reading?

Skills that have to deal with work-type or factual material, like reading. 1. To answer questions. 2. to find the central idea and supporting details. 3. To prove statements. 4. Follow directions. 5. To compare statements. 6. To organize data under topics. 7. To make a summary or outline.

What are some of the more recent courses of study that will help me in planning my social studies program?

The following have been tried out in various sections of the country and have proved most valuable:

Teachers Guide Book to the Activity Program (Primary Unit)—County Board of Education, Los Angeles, California.
Teachers Guide Book to the Activity Program (Intermediate Unit) County Board of Education, Los Angeles, California.
Course in Social Studies, State Department of Education, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
Course of Study in Social Studies, (Grade 1) Board of Education, Houston, Texas.
Social Studies for Primary Grades (Grade 1 and 2) Board of Education, Kansas City, Missouri.
Social Studies, Kindergarten—third grade, Board of Education, Springfield, Massachusetts.
Elementary Social Studies, Grade 2 State Department of Public Instruction, Indianapolis.
Social Studies, Grade 3, Board of Education, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Elementary Social Science (Grades III-VI Board of Education, Detroit, Mich.

Several of my children seem very slow in comprehending the content of what they read. What concrete helps can you suggest?

1. To enlist the interest of the child himself in the futility of reading unless its meaning is understood. 2. To select simple reading material. 3. To motivate the reading procedure with stimulating introductions. 4. To test frequently with thought provoking questions. 5. To get pupils to prepare for themselves good thought questions, with which they may challenge the group. 6. To emphasize reading for main ideas not minor details. 7. To plan for various types of tests, like true-false, yes-no, direction sentences completion, etc. 8. To ask questions to be answered by reading of a sentence, phrase or word. 9. To put clear and detailed assignments on the blackboard. 10. To increase content meanings. 11. To get pupils to prepare stories in silent reading period to tell to class in storytelling period. 12. To get pupils to set up their own problems as suggested by a title, picture or story.

Where may I find the best graded lists in poems and stories for first grade through high school?

Teachers and parents have found books such as the following helpful:

1. Twenty-fourth Year Book, Educational School Publishing Company, Bloomington, Ill.
2. "Graded List"—Book Shop for Boys and Girls, Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
3. My Book Shelf, by Grace Williams, Rand McNally.
4. Some Stories Children Like to Read, Washburne, Rand McNally.
5. The Children's Reading, Olcott, Houghton Mifflin.
6. New Roads to Childhood, Moore, Doubleday Doran.
7. American Library Association Book List, Chicago (issued monthly).
8. Hartford Public Library List, Hartford, Conn.
9. Graded List of Stories to Tell and Read Aloud, Hassler & Scott, American Library Association, Chicago.
10. A Bibliography of Children's Reading, Baker, Teachers' College Record, Vol. 9.
11. A Selected List of Poetry and Stories for Children in Kindergarten, Grades 1 and 2, Kindergarten Union, Springfield, Mass.

How may these lists be used by the teacher to promote better and further reading by children?

If the names of the books are put on the blackboard for the children's reference, the teacher should constantly add new interest to them through—"A Book Day," "A New Book Hour," "A Pleasure Reading Club," "A Report on a New Book" "A Story Club," etc. The teacher may give a report of some new book she has read, followed by similar reports from the children, viz: A New Book I've Read, A Funny Story I've Read, An Animal Story I've Read, New Books at the Library.

A report to be valuable must have free flow of comment, contribution and discussion. Guides for the teacher throughout:

1. Was the report alive? Did it encourage others to read?
2. Was the book within the child's understanding?
3. Are they reading clean material in magazines, newspapers and books?
4. Has the teacher herself a broadening acquaintance with authors and the types of materials children are reading?
5. Is she constantly revising and adding to her book list?

What type of discussion should follow such a book report?

Questions like the following:

1. Why did you like John's report?
2. What part did you most enjoy? Why?
3. Would you agree with John?
4. Do you know any other stories by the same author?
5. Did he make the characters talk naturally?
6. Did he speak in clear voice and enunciate so that the audience got pleasure?
7. Did John make the audience pictures that the author wanted to give?
8. Did John make YOU want to read the book?

What should be the teacher's standards for judging this activity?

1. Is the type of story worth reading? 2. Will it tend to create a desire for more reading? 3. Does this activity tend to an increasing power of appreciation and a better type of literature? 4. Is it well within the range of children's experience? 5. Does it create a desire to build up a personal library of worth-while books? 6. Does it help to promote the child with a means of utilizing his leisure time? 7. Does it tend to a love of books and an acquaintance with authors and characters? 8. Do these stories encourage the building of permanent interests in literature?

What do you think of the teacher telling a story and children retelling it directly as a means of reproduction?

This is a poor form of story reproduction: 1. It offers no motive for telling. 2. It presents no audience situation. To quote from the "Classroom Teacher": "If the children are being asked to reproduce stories with which the whole group are perfectly familiar, the only motive for the reproduction is one that is on such a low plane that schools cannot afford to make use of it viz., that one child knows a story and can tell it better than another."

How much better for the teacher to organize a Story Club, where the children report as follows:

Mary—A Story I Made Up Myself.
John—Pictures From a Book I Like: What I Can Tell About Them.
William—A Funny Joke I Heard.
Nan—My Favorite Story.
Helen—Something I Read in the Newspaper
Jack—A Library Book I Like.
Alice—Telling About Our Sand Table.
Frank—Telling About a Cartoon I Have Drawn.

Why is this sort of reproduction good?

1. One telling the story wanted to do so.
2. The story told was well liked by storyteller.
3. It was well known by storyteller.
4. It was new to audience.

When do you consider it time for children to begin dictionary study and what dictionary is recommended for the children's use?

The beginning of the dictionary habit, like any other habit or skill, depends a good bit upon the ability of the group. Most children of the first grade are gradually introduced to the dictionary habit when they make small pictured dictionaries of their own. Later, perhaps by late first or early second grade, the children may make real little dictionaries or word books. As each child finds new words through his reading, languages or other studies, they are arranged under the letters at the top of the page—all words beginning with "a" on the A page, words beginning with "b" on the B page, etc.

By the time the child reaches the third grade, he may be able to arrange in groups all words that begin with the two letters "ch," "dr," 'sm," etc. He is able by this time, too, to arrange his spelling words in alphabetical order, to look up meanings of words in the dictionary, and to know which of two meanings fits the word into a sentence, to recognize the long and the short vowel sounds. By later fourth or early fifth grade, the dictionary study must include the diacritical marks, the preferred pronunciation of the word, a further study of meanings of words, etc. This study must not only be effective and economical, but automatic. A highly recommended dictionary for both children and teacher at the present time is the "Thorndike Century Junior Dictionary, 1935," published by Scott, Foresman & Co., Chicago.

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A Peacetime Army on Parade, Equipped With Forks and Spades—and Gay Smiles

ONE of the encouraging developments in modern education is the teaching of country lads and girls with a clear realization of the fact that they are country children. That is, instead of lessons full of examples and interests based on city life, the work grows out of their natural interests and environment, vastly improving both, and useful to their nation. The boys about to invade their allotment gardens are at the Milnthorpe Council School, Near Kendal, Westmoreland, in the beautiful English Lake Region.

The remaining part of this article will run on Monday, June 1. (The Saturday page of May 30 appears on Monday because of the holiday.)

By Herbert C. Ruckmick

A Popular Place Is This Library Corner at the Campus Elementary School, Washington State Normal, Bellingham. Here Just the Right Books and Pictures for First Graders Are Always Within Easy Reach

Songs Made by the Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York City

FIVE-YEAR-OLD pupils from kindergartens here are the co-authors of a published collection of songs known as the "June Norton Sing-it-Again Book" which has been approved by the boards of education in a dozen or more large cities of the United States.

There are 35 lyrics in the book, 16 of which were written by the youngsters and the rest by Miss Norton who is also composer of the music.

The children wrote the rhymes around subjects made familiar to them through daily experiences Miss Norton explained recently. The sights of their own neighborhood, their activities while in kindergarten, as well as "travel"—or the various excursions which they made to places of interest under the guidance of a teacher—were the inspiration.

"Once, when returning home from New Jersey on the ferry, we wrote five songs," Miss Norton reported. "One of these, 'Sea Gulls,' is included in the collection published. On a gray day when we had to stay indoors, I hung up a huge painted rainbow in the room and we composed a song about sunshine. On another occasion I sat down at the piano, played a hastily improvised melody, asked the children what it pictured to them and they said, 'a funny, funny man.' From that effort the song now called 'The Funny Funny Clown' emerged."

Miss Norton told how this method of encouraging children to help in making the songs they sing had brought about a spontaneity that came to the attention of the director of public school kindergartens here, Miss Margaret C. Holmes.

"Miss Holmes said she had seldom seen children sing with so much joy and enthusiasm," Miss Norton said. "She advised me to collect the songs and have them published. I did this, and in trying to preserve the naturalness of the project, we had the children make crayon sketches for the illustrations in the book and the music pages are photographic copies of my manuscript."

The songs have titles such as: "Hand Organ Man," "Did You Ever Hear the Whistle of a Popcorn Man?", "Turkey," "I Love to Play in the Shade," "Apples," "Christmas Tree" and "The Circus."

Miss Norton, who is a kindergarten teacher at Public School 147, Manhattan, recently presented 10 children who sang several of the songs with dramatization effects before a group of kindergarten teachers. "Hand Organ Man" lent itself to this method particularly with one child impersonating the organ grinder with his colored music box and the other, in short red bolero and tiny cap, the hopping monkey. The evident enjoyment of the young participants won repeated comment from the spectators.

To show how easily and freshly the children react to a new song, Miss Norton introduced one they had never tried, "Merry-Go-Round," and in an exhibition lesson, taught it to them.

The inevitable "Again, please!" which follows up any musical number that children like, led to the title which Miss Norton has given her book. She is a graduate of the Wheelock School, Boston. Among the cities whose education officials have approved the book are Boston, Providence, New York, Toledo, Columbus and Memphis.

The Camp Letter Box

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas

Dear Friends:

Ever since I discovered your Camp Letter Box Column, I have wanted to share with you the joy I have received from sending my 14-year-old son to a Hi Y camp last summer.

The camp is situated about 70 miles from here among the hills with a lake and large shade trees, clinging vines and wild flowers in profusion. Several acres of land are included in the immediate camping spot with many miles of surrounding country over which the boys roamed on hikes and horseback rides. The cabins are arranged in a semicircle fashion with a large building containing the kitchen. dining room, office and general assembly. Each building is well screened and made attractive for summer camping. There are several outbuildings such as the power plant, laundry room, showers, etc.

Every precaution is taken for cleanliness and health. The inclosure between the cabins and the large building was used for games and outdoor meetings. Each cabin holds from 8 to 10 boys with their chaperone, who is either a teacher from their school or an advanced student who has had Hi Y and camp training. The cabins are equipped with very comfortable beds arranged in bunk fashion, dressing tables and camp chairs. A certain amount of personal effects are required and no more, just what is necessary for comfort and necessity.

There was a daily schedule, and the leaders saw to it that this was carried out very completely and systematically. Their day started at 6 and closed promptly at 9, but every minute of this time was filled with carefully planned work, spiritual development and recreation. Each day regular classes were taught in Bible study leadership, sex education, vocational guidance, hobbies, recreation, etc. Private conferences were arranged whereby boys could have heart-to-heart talks with their instructors—all splendidly trained Christian men. Each day programs were given by the boys and their leaders. Their morning worship and evening campfire devotional periods were very impressive, with a different program each time.

* * *

There were classes in archery, leather work, bookbinding, weaving, carving, riflery, etc., many very useful hobbies to which the boys enter each day and make useful articles to bring home. There were certain times for swimming, boating and hiking and each boy had to report on leaving camp and on returning.

There was a rest period each day in which time the boys were free to write letters, read, converse with each other, play soft music, etc., so long as they kept in the bounds of behavior. This freedom was a splendid training in discipline and they loved to behave. Each day certain groups were chosen to assist the cooks in the kitchen, wait on the tables, clean the camp grounds, attend to the laundry, distribute the mail, conduct devotionals, etc., thus giving each boy a training that will stay with him.

On the last Sunday of their camp life is "Parents' Day," to which the parents are invited to spend the day with their boys, having previously made reservations. We arrived about 10 o'clock and found our boys busy doing the things they loved most to do. I could hear a violin playing that sounded familiar and upon following its sound found my son practicing with several others for church which was commencing at 11. The boys gave an outstanding program that we as parents will not soon forget. We were surprised at their leadership in the short period of 10 days. We were their guests for dinner in their lovely large dining room. Their manners were improved and we find they have remained with them. How we enjoyed meeting their friends and leaders, visiting with them in their cabins, watch them swim and canoe and play some quiet games, also see their hiking grounds and hear them tell of their experiences.

* * *

We noticed the friendly, happy attitude that each had for the other and felt deeply impressed "that it was good to be there." There had been little or no homesickness, as it should be, and the mental and spiritual uplift was wonderful. The leaders said they had had very little trouble with discipline and that they found that very general with each 10-day camp throughout the summer.

The cost of the camp was $10. I feel that is the best $10 investment I ever made, as the boy has developed into a splendid leader among a number of groups of young people in various activities and is more active in his church work too. He will soon become an Eagle Scout; has a patrol of fine lively boys, and finds that his experience gained in camp life last summer is very helpful in training these boys. During the winter he has been active in Hi Y work and part of his expenses will be paid by the home association to send him to Camp Wood again this summer, this time with a senior group.

The "Girl Reserves" have splendid camps for girls, too, and many, many other camps are built for the benefit of our boys and girls these days. It is money and time well invested and what it does for one it will do for the many. Everybody meets on a common ground, the rich and poor the same, and that wonderful "spirit of fellowship" is taught here that is not taught elsewhere.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

and so profit by taking out insurance—or whether the veteran Laborite incautiously permitted Cabinet secrets to leak—awaits official ruling by the judicial tribunal.

Meanwhile, two elements of Britain's official scandal—not matched for a half century—crystallize thus:

Mr. Thomas resigns as Colonial Secretary without waiting for publication of the committee's ruling, saying the bandying-about of his name would weaken the Cabinet if he stayed.

Rearmament, chief cause of the disputed tax increases, escapes scandal but crashes ahead in Britain and elsewhere before scandalized peace workers.

Cabinet Outlook

Mr. Thomas brings to three the ministers who have left the Baldwin Cabinet since last November's general elections: Foreign Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare, over the Ethiopian "peace" plan, and Sir Eustace Percy, Secretary-without-Portfolio, because he had no work to do.

Armies, Navies, Colonies

Internal Cabinet rumblings coincide with imperial developments:

Britain's rearmament machine gathers momentum under Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Co-ordination of Defense. Some 400 factories prepare to shelve peace order, if necessary, to rush through governmental arms contracts.

Flying schools run out of training ships as 1500 new war pilots enroll during past year. Motorcar firms are to build aircraft factories capable of rapid expansion. These to become government property.

Arms manufacturers, on record for notorious lobbying at Geneva and elsewhere, evoke the patriotic fervor of Sir Maurice Hankey, secretary of the Committee for Imperial Defense. He never heard of even a suspicion of interference at the conferences. "Mud-slinging" at these firms, "the backbone of the Empire's defense," is decried.

Italy Warned

"Hands off" Egypt and Palestine.

This warning to Italy or any other power with colonial hankerings was made by Prime Minister Baldwin in the House of Commons. Britain stands by the declaration of 1922 on Egypt. Any interference would be "an unfriendly act." The Palestine mandate imposes responsibilities Britain has no intention of surrendering to force, he implied.

Haile Selassie Aided

Courtesies of passage from Haifa, port of Jerusalem, to Gibralter, are extended to Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia on the British cruiser Capetown. From Gibraltar, ordinary merchant lines will be used by the royal fugitive from Italian conquest.

Naval Parley

Russian delegates meet Britain's to draft a bilateral naval pact.

Aim: To bring the Soviets into the recent London Naval Treaty.

Problem: Russia's desire for a preliminary accord with Japan in the Far East.

Goal: Eventual inclusion of Germany in London treaty powers.

Austria—Schuschnigg Sole Dictator

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna—Kurt Schuschnigg is sole dictator of Austria.

Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, relieved of his Vice-Chancellorship when Austrian politics were last reviewed in this column on May 15, receives two posts during good behavior: Sports Leader and President of the Mothers' Help League.

Will Prince Bow?

Prince von Starhemberg also stands to lose military power through the new "Fatherland Front Act." Chancellor Schuschnigg is supreme over the new militia. The Fascist Prince's Heimwehr is due to fade into disarmed innocuousness.

Since his visit to Rome following demotion, Prince von Starhemberg has returned to Austria, but his future course remains veiled. He has freely threatened civil war rather than submission.

Fascism the Issue

Behind the personalities and temporary political shifts looms Austria's future: Away from or toward Fascism. The Starhemberg-Italian brand is heavily marked down. German National Socialism remains as the constantly impending enigma.

Ottawa Plans To Lift Ban On Comic Papers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 22—Comic supplements have a tendency to warp and undermine character in the child, and, therefore, should be discouraged from entering Canada, affirms R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader.

Discussing the item in the budget permitting freer access to this country of American publications, including pictorial and comic sections of newspapers and magazines, Mr. Bennett said that "comics were one more of those unconscious influences that help to shape our national character. If we look abroad and see the disorder in some parts of this continent, we can't help but see the necessity for maintaining the safeguards the founders of this country thought desirable. It cannot be a good thing to teach our young people that man owes no duty to his fellows and that an undisciplined horde constitutes a nation."

He pointed out that when he was prime minister a tariff was imposed on printed supplements containing comics for insertion in Sunday newspapers and he regretted that this tariff should now be removed. He said that one popular comic placed a premium on fraud, lying and deceit, being based on the success of two children in escaping the just retribution for their sins.

Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, reminded the House that the duty that had been placed on comics had not kept them out of the country nor discouraged children from reading them, and "if we are going to approach this matter from the very lofty standard of Mr. Bennett we will have to approach it in some other way than by the imposition of a tariff."

Discussion also touched upon the quesion of immoral literature entering Canada and it was disclosed that there is a law for preventing it and a Government censor to attend to its enforcement. Mr. Bennett, however, thought that the law was inadequate and that it should be tightened up with regard to seditious and offensive references to royalty and others.

In the Senate vigorous opposition was expressed in regard to certain amendments to the Constitution recently passed by the Commons. Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader, declared that the amendments would "strike a blow for the inevitable dissolution of Confederation." By giving the provinces the right to indirect taxation, he said, any province could impose taxes upon goods entering from other provinces and there would be no way of escape from nine tariff walls in Canada.

"Instead of a Dominion of Canada," he warned, "we will have nine helpless provinces. There must be nothing, direct or indirect, that detracts from this country as a commercial unity; there must be free trade as between all provinces from one end of Canada to the other."

For the first time, said Mr. Meighen, "we are asking for an amendment that goes right at the heart and life of the arrangement of 1867—for the first time disturbing the jurisdiction as between the provinces and the Dominion."

Lewis Sets Stage For Union Drive In Steel Mills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22 — The biggest steel unionization drive in a generation is all ready to be launched, John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers of America and leader of the new Committee for Industrial Organization, indicated today.

He formally notified the Amalgamated Union of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers that the CIO is prepared to go ahead at once with its proposed $500,000 drive in accordance with the resolution passed by the Amalgamated convention. This would allow organization of the industry on an industrial instead of a craft basis.

At the same time, Mr. Lewis attacked the A. F. of L., of which William Green is head, for "perfunctory actions that get nowhere" in connection with the federation's failure to organize the steel trade.

Mr. Lewis advised the Amalgamated that the resolution appeared to be in accord with CIO's proposals for the steel drive and he appealed for quick action by the union's executive board to get the campaign under way He directed attention, however, to the necessity of full industrial jurisdiction for the Amalgamated association if the union drive is to succeed.

One difficulty facing Mr. Lewis and his ambitious plans is the Guffey coal decision. partial stabilization of the industry under the law had been achieved, which is now thrown out by the Supreme Court's decision, threatening a period of intense competition, and wage cuts. It is believed, Mr. Lewis will find a good part of his time this summer taken up with coal strikes; while some of the funds of his treasury may go down the same sluice. As it is, Mr. Lewis now controls the biggest union in America, which has the task, in view of the Supreme Court's decision, of seeking stabilization by strikes and force to replace the stabilization provided in the Guffey law.

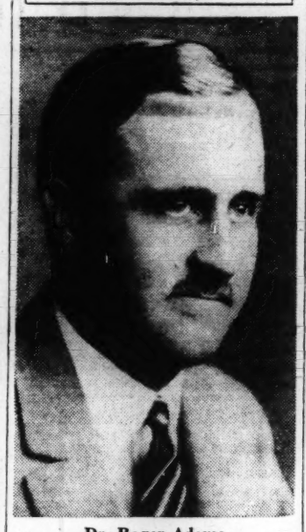
Another labor development occurred today when the National Labor Relations Board cited the Associated Press for unfair labor practices under the Wagner Labor Act, and ordered the big news gathering agency to reinstate Morris Watson, a discharged New York editorial employee.

Mr. Watson was discharged in New York, it is alleged, for helping organize the Newspaper Guild among AP employees there. The AP may decide to test the validity of the Wagner Act, whose constitutionality is gravely threatened by the Guffey decision.

Crosby Mail Aids Missions

HOLLYWOOD (AP) — Bing Crosby saves the stamps from his fan mail, sends them to Chinese missions, which profit by their sale to philatelists.

Medalist



Dr. Roger Adams
Head of the Chemistry Department at the University of Illinois and Winner of the 1936 Willard Gibbs Medal

Dr. Adams Awarded Willard Gibbs Medal For Chemistry Work

CHICAGO, May 23 (AP)—The 1936 Willard Gibbs Medal, one of the leading American natural scientific awards, was bestowed last night on Dr. Roger Adams of the University of Illinois "for outstanding contributions to synthetic organic chemistry and conspicuous achievements as a teacher of chemistry."

The ceremony was held at a dinner of the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society, celebrating also the 25th anniversary of the award which has gone to international leaders in natural science. The first Willard Gibbs Medal was presented to Svante Arrhenius, Sweden's great pioneer in electrolysis.

Dr. Adams is head of the chemistry department of the University of Illinois.

The medal winner is a native of Boston, Mass. After taking degrees at Harvard, he taught there and at Radcliffe College before coming to the University of Illinois.

The award is named for the late Josiah Willard Gibbs, professor of mathematical physics at Yale from 1871 until 1902.

Pay Rolls Up Steadily, Miss Perkins States

(Continued from Page 1)

strictions placed upon employment would tend to maintain the volume of work at existing shrunken levels.

No Permanent Level

"We do not believe that this country desires to adopt any such policy," it continues. "We reject the idea that there will be a vast permanent army of unemployed in the United States. It is for this reason that we oppose attempts to attack the unemployment problem by adopting the idea that the volume of business production in this country must always remain at any given level."

Referring to assumptions that industry as a whole could reduce the average working time of its employees and still keep the individual pay envelope as fat as it is today, the association presents a statistical summary.

In Excess of Income

While, theoretically, 2,311,079 additional jobs could be provided, it says, the extra pay roll of $2,750,831,044 would be $986,831,044 in excess of the average net income of manufacturing corporations, amounting to $1,765,000,000, after taxes, between 1923 and 1933.

In reaching this conclusion, it says conditions of February, 1936, were used, with the estimated number of manufacturing wage earners set at 7,505,190. The average hourly wage in February was estimated to have been 60 cents. To maintain weekly wages under the 30-hour schedule, an hourly wage of 76.8 cents would have been necessary, it holds.

Jerusalem Curbs Motor Traffic

(Continued from Page 1)

in which 26 Jews, 16 Arabs and a Christian have been killed since April 19, when an Arab civil disobedience strike began. The Arabs are demanding that British authorities stop Jewish immigration and sale of land to Jews.

Jerusalem and Jaffa, where all street traffic is now protected with armed convoys, are included in the new emergency ban.

Troops in Helmets

Steel-helmeted troops with fixed bayonets were more in evidence on the streets than at any time in the past five weeks and were guarding all approaches to the walled old city here, where many Jews are quartered.

British police on their beats were armed with rifles and native police with heavy pick handles and shields.

A battalion of Scottish Highlanders from Cairo landed and made headquarters at Nablus and other detachments were sent to Tulkarm and Jenin.

As a measure of precaution authorities forebade publication of the Hebrew newspaper Doarhayom and the Arabic newspaper Alliwa.

Virginia Woman Leads International Society

RICHMOND, Va., May 23 (AP)—Mrs. Henry S. Eley of Suffolk, Va., was elected president of the International Order of King's Daughters and Sons by a margin of five votes over Mrs. Morris W. Leibert of New York, it was announced at the annual convention here yesterday.

Mrs. Leibert, the retiring president, received 141 votes and Mrs. Eley 146. Other officers elected included: Mrs. A. P. Prior, Rhode Island, first vice-president; and Mrs. Harry H. Thurlow, Providence, R. I., editor of the Silver Cross magazine.

Townsend Seen As Winner In Defying House

(Continued from Page 1)

committee possessed papers and correspondence regarding activities of the five subordinates which would speak for themselves and would be read into the record whether the witnesses appeared or not.

As for Dr. Townsend, Mr. Bell charged that the defiance was an attempt to evade the issue and made it necessary for the committee to insist on his further testimony.

"The testimony we had presented and the testimony the committee was preparing was so damaging and so devastating to Dr. Townsend and his associates that they planned and conspired together for Dr. Townsend to walk out as a means, at least for the time being, to evade the issue," Mr. Bell asserted.

The Townsend Side

In the meantime Mr. Downey was declaring:

"Dr. Townsend now prophesies that the committee will not have the courage to put this matter up to the House. It is afraid, he says, to give him a hearing before that body and will weakly evade the issue and put his baby in the lap of the district court."

From Baltimore Dr. Townsend was maintaining he would "spend the rest of my life in jail" rather than retract his defiance of the House, explaining:

"If I should fail to challenge the power of the Bell committee to persist in its unconstitutional persecution of the Townsend movement, I should be an unworthy citizen, for, in my opinion, the activities of this committee are a dagger held at the heart of democratic government."

New Lead Investigated

The committee's increasing lack of concern over whether Dr. Townsend is brought back to the witness stand by force or is cited for contempt results from the belief that his testimony is of no value in developing further the most promising lead yet turned up in the investigation.

That lead revolves around the campaign for funds during the four-month period in 1935 of lobbying for the McGroarty bill. According to evidence, Townsend forces collected $23,490 for lobbying. Then, after spending only $1804.96, sent through the mails an urgent appeal for more, on the ground that activities would have to be abandoned unless more money were immediately forthcoming.

James E. Sullivan, counsel for the committee, charged this constituted a fraudulent use of the mails. The committee is apparently anxious to pursue this point farther on its own account.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

I NEED one woman, each community, to introduce finest quality, scientifically compounded cosmetics; fast sellers; big repeaters; reasonably priced; good profit. GENE VAL, Dept. 5, 163 E. Ohio, Chicago.

ANTIQUES WANTED

WANTED—Hobnail, Lion, Bull's Eye, Diamond Point; Currier & Ives, Winter, Western, Locomotive, Hunting; Dolls, Miniature Pieces; Furniture, Victorian; Books on Minnesota, West. ALICE BEST ROGERS, Lobby Foshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.

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BOSTON

Homelike furnished suites with kitchenettes; 1-5 rooms, $36-$66.50; adjacent to The Mother Church. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 34-A Clearway St.

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KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES—Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

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MULTOGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders
L. A. Letter Shop, 619 Lebanon Street
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SPANISH MOSS is a new unusual odeur. Trial size, 65c postpaid. Price list of rare perfumes on application. HOVE PARFUMEUR, 529 rue Royale, New Orleans, La.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-SECRETARY or child's tutor would like position for summer months; travel preferably abroad. HELEN WARD, Route 2, Box 372, Tucson, Arizona.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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● BAYWELL CO., HARVARD SQUARE ●
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Cambridge Mass. 1430 MASS. AVE. KIR. 8477

BOSTON, 66 Fenway, Apt. 53—2 rooms, dinette, kitchenette, bath, Frigidaire; near subway. Com. 0188.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Attractive, home-like suites of 5 and 6 rooms. Large living-room with fireplace, dining-room, refrigeration and incineration; FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED; near the Harvard Yard. KIR. 6502 or TRO. 9037.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Quiet second floor apartment, seven rooms. KIRkland 8295.

7 ROOMS, modern; 24-hour elevator, switchboard service; near 14th Church, cor. Broadway. 571 West 159th St., New York City.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ATTRACTIVELY furnished 5-room apartment in Cambridge; reasonably priced; dining service in building; sublet from June 15-Oct. 1. Box B-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—For rent, June 1st to Sept. 30th, a 4-room, beautifully furnished apartment, overlooking Fenway. Box B-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, MASS., on Fenway—Cool, attractively furn. apartments, 2 rooms, dinette, kitchenette, bath, Frigidaire, grand piano. COM. 0054.

BOSTON, MASS., in Fenway — Attractive, large room, bath and kitchenette; $55 for June. Tel. KEN. 3030. Apt. 69.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Harvard Sq.—June 1-Oct. 1, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; $50 month; references required. Box B-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

2-RM. STUDIO APT., June to Sept.; elevator; E. exposure; parking privilege. Com. 4372. PERRY, 115 Newbury St., Boston.

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SUMMER position wanted in exclusive resort beauty parlor; 10 years' experience; expert in all lines of work; have had own shop in one of Florida's best hotels three winters. Box 3174, Penn. Sta., Daytona Beach, Fla.

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TO LET—Furnished nine-room cottage with three baths and two-car garage located on South Road, Rye Beach, New Hampshire, near Stoneleigh College, $600. PAUL W. HOBBS, Portsmouth, N. H.

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HOME with beautiful surroundings, wishes guests, good board; $10 per week; open all year. Beulah Fuller, Wellsboro, Pa. R. D. #8.

MT. PLEASANT FARM, Goffstown, N. H.—One of N. H.'s beauty spots; wonderful view; near mountain trails; attractive rooms and fine camps; perfect food; all comforts; 41st season; $14-$16 per week; $2.50 per day. Tel. 98. MISS ANN MERRILL.

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Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234

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WANTED, man riding instructor at children's camp in New Hampshire. Help with horses; Christian Scientist preferred. Norman Clarke, 1705 Upshur St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COUPLE—Waitress, knowledge of cooking. Houseman, gardener, understands furnace, and able to drive car. Year round school. $80.00 monthly with room and board. Christian Scientists preferred. DEARWOOD SCHOOL, Box W, Shelton, Conn. Tel. Huntington 23.

HOUSEWORKER—Good cook, middle-aged, Christian Scientist preferred; country home near N. Y. C.; moderate wages but good home. Write Box W-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HOUSEKEEPER for two adults; good home; small salary.
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WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—At bargain price, 14-room house, stable, 1½ acres land; many old trees; in village, but elevation sets it apart; suitable for one or two families; school, etc. Tel. OWNER, Wellesley 0397.

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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DAWN VIEW LODGE, Patterson (Put. Co.), N. Y.—Ideal week-end home, on 30 acres overlooking lake; lovely view, surroundings, guest cottage, accom. 4; ex. meals; rates. Tel. Brewster 135-F-5.

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SECLUDED LOVELY COUNTRY HOME
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TRANSFORM your home with smart fabrics; snug tailoring; reasonable. HOWARD K. FEATH, ED. 4-1398, 571 W. 139th St., N. Y. C.

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HILLSIDE COTTAGE, Holderness, N. H.—Squam Lakes region; splendid scenery; outdoor sports; near lake; mod. rates; write for booklet.

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FOR RENT—8-room log cabin, fully and comfortably equipped, on a quiet, restful lake in the mountains; beautiful Raponda—18 miles from Brattleboro, 4 miles from Wilmington; electric lights, fireplace, bathroom, spring water, boat, double garage; complete in every detail. MRS. W. A. JOHNSON, Wilmington, Vermont.

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SOUTH SHORE—Ocean: desirable cottage, gas, electricity, furnace. GEORGE W. SOULE, D.D.S., Owner, 80 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Tel. Han. 6008, 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.

WATERFRONT, Swampscott, Mass.—Delightfully furnished 4-room apartment; antiques, oriental rugs, grand piano; refined couple desired. BREakers 6766-W.

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Summer work, June 10th, in private school for children needing special care and training. Tutoring for elementary grades. Gymnastics, rhythmics. Must be able to take part in active outdoor life. Christian Scientist preferred; references. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box W, Shelton, Conn. Tel. Huntington 23.

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'ALABAMA

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(Continued)

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STANDARD FURNITURE CO. 520 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS
LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3769

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
Gowns and Hats
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5934

The Ideal
Summer-weight Suit! Dixie Weaves
Coat and Trousers — 24.50
Tailored by Hart Schaffner & Marx
LEVY'S
ADAMS AT HOGAN

KEY-McCABE
FUNERAL HOMES
Jacksonville, 45 W. Church St.
St. Augustine, 30 St. George St.

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

ANNOUNCEMENT
ORANGE GRILL
Under New Management
Home-Cooked Foods
28 WEST DUVAL STREET
Lester C. Pridgen L. S. Wilson

INA BROTHERS
Groceries — Meats — Fruits
Vegetables
2246 Oak St. 'Phones 7-8607, 7-8608
300 Davis St. " 5-2623, 5-2629
Free Delivery

RANDOLPH'S FOOD STORE
Fish and Meat Market
Food That's Different
New Low Prices
Phone 7-3635 3550 St. Johns Avenue

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

Telephone 5-7200
Independent Laundry
One Day Laundry and Cleaning Service. Zoric System. Suits 65c—Wash Suits 40c. Family Finish 20% Discount.
Downtown Office, 23 E. Adams St.

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call MIAMI 32445

Schrager's
SODA and SANDWICH SHOP, in Everglades Hotel Building
Third Street and Biscayne Blvd.
COMPLETE COSMETICS DEPT.

Miami's Most Particular
Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd, Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
W. W. BAKER
GREEN-KEYES INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
13 W. FLAGLER STREET

BUILDING CONTRACTOR and REPAIRS
Painting, Waterproofing and All Kinds of Construction Work
JOSEPH SARBACHER
Box 307, North Miami
Phone Edge. 1633-W

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION ICE CREAM
Phone Edge 1686

Hart Hardware Company
Painting Terms
Material and Cash
Nothing Down
Three Years to Pay
FREE DELIVERY PH. 3-1616
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

Miami's Most Exclusive
TYPEWRITER STORE
ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
Typewriters — Adding Machines
Portables — Mimeographs
Supplies Service Rentals
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
171 N. E. Second Street Ph. 2-0514

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call MIAMI 32445
Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.

PIERRE A. VACCA, Mgr. Phone 5-1503
LINCOLN TAILORS
IT PAYS to be well dressed always
FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
1671 MICHIGAN AVE. MIAMI BEACH

ORLANDO

CALL
ACME-Colonial CLEANERS
ORANGE LAUNDRY
Clean Clothes Craftsmen
Church Street at Palmetto
Dial 7600 or 7313
Winter Park Phone 413

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
"The Stores with a Personal Service"
Southeast Cor. Orange and Jackson
1115 East Colonial Drive

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

'ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

WITTICHEN
BIRMINGHAM
WITTICHEN TRANS

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

WILLSON-CHASE
For
Summer Fashions

NOTICE
NEW LOCATION
KELLER'S
SHOE REPAIR SHOP
Central Arcade
524 Central Ave.

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

LANE BROS. PURE PASTEURIZED MILK

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

JUBILEE SAVINGS
That Set New Records for Value-Giving
SEARS GOLDEN JUBILEE 1886 1936
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Refuses refrigeration
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041. 8-12 DAILY

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

United Shoe Repairers and Hat Cleaners
SHOES DYED ANY COLOR
109 Peachtree Opposite Piedmont Hotel

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET

OPTICIANS
Established 1918
Dockstader's
G. B. KILBURN, Pres.
16 PEACHTREE STREET
1ST NAT'L BANK BLDG. AT 5 POINTS

Try Our New Hair Drying System
Our Progress Means Your Comfort
PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon, N. E.

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
- Real Estate — Renting
- Loans — Insurance

Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG, ATLANTA

ATLANTA (Continued)

L. Chajage
FURS *Stored, Repaired, Cleaned Glazed, Relined*
220 PEACHTREE STREET

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

MACON

Shop at
Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

A. G. RHODES & SON
Complete
Home Furnishers
Macon's Leading Furniture Store
359 Second Street

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

S. L. ORR COMPANY
JEWELERS
Hotel Dempsey Building

UNION DRY GOODS CO.
Complete Department Store
417 CHERRY STREET

Chapman's Pharmacy
Agency
Whitman and Norris Chocolates
Cor. Mulberry and Second St.
Ph. 1860-1861-1862 *Prompt Delivery*

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

HILL'S QUALITY CLEANERS
115 Cotton Ave. PHONE 2881
816 Vineville Ave. PHONE 238

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We protect your linen in every way—Quality first is our motto.
DIAL 3-5191

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. C. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

JERRY F. HARWARD
Special Agent
The Prudential Insurance Co. of America
1406 First National Bank Building
Telephone 3-2459

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN IN BOSTON, U. S. A., live in comfortably furnished apartments adjacent to The Mother Church. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 34A Clearway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

PARIS—Mme. Boue, 33 rue Erlanger; homelike, daily French, social life, travel; winter exclusively for 6 girls

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON W. C. 2 ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WIMBLEDON—A lady has a vacancy for a foreign student, Christian Scientist preferred, wishing to learn English; large garden, tennis, young society; has sons of her own; most highly recommended. The Bowans, Drax Avenue.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40, Near Raadhuspladsen
REASONABLE PRICES

Pepsodent Squibb
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

A/S KØBENHAVNS SMØRREBRØDSFABRIK
Delicious "Smørrebrød"
Danish open faced Sandwiches for lunch, parties, picnic and travelling.
26 branches. Tel. Central 7075 (4 lines)
V. FARIMAGSGADE 11

"ACACIA"
Flowers
Falkoneralle 1 Tel. Central 4336
Member of F. T. D.
Flowers delivered the whole world over.

HATS *for* LADIES
Valborg Rocatis *Worsaaesvej 13 St.*
MODERATE PRICES

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
Sv. ENGGAARD PEDERSEN
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsei-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v Weede van Dykveldstr 71, 73, 75a
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Twilfit
...leading specialty shops for ladies
Nybrog. 11. Drottningg. 51.
Sveaväg. 86. Götgat. 58.

Lagerson's SHOE STORE
Established in 1874
Kungsgatan 4 Norrtullsgatan 17
Stockholm

Gunnar Spångberg
Court Florist
12 BIRGER JARLSGATAN 12
Cable Address: Blommor

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Geneva 28.445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner - Guignard
RUE D'ITALIE 4

Grande Boucherie du Rond-Point
LOUIS DUROSIER
ANGLE RUE DE CAROUGE 1
The Best Meat at the Lowest Price

BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX NOUVEAUTES
BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

INTERLAKEN

FRAUEN
werden vorteilhaft in allen Sachen bedient
CORSETS BÜSTENHALTER
TOILETTENARTIKEL
FRAU KNUCHEL-EGGIMANN
BAHNHOFSTRASSE

FRITZ FELLER
Rosenstrasse 28
Specialist in
CENTRAL HEATING and SANITARY INSTALLATIONS

LAUSANNE

Ferblanterie, Couvertures
Appareillage
CHRISTIN FRÈRES
Barre 13. Tel. 29.384
(Tin-Ware) Founded in 1876

CONFISERIE DE LA GROTTE
All Kinds of English CAKES
SCONES—Jams—Biscuits
Swiss Chocolate: Lindt, Cailler, etc.
Expédition par poste. Tel. 24.454
Mello. S. Duclos

Ladies' Hairdressing
Permanent and Finger Waving
BRUNO ET RITTER
5 Rue Madeleine, 1st Floor Tel. 26.436

Swiss Bank Corporation
(Société de Banque Suisse)
16, Place St.-François, 16
BANKING of every description

BOUCHERIE—CHARCUTERIE
First Class Meat
Jean Wehrli
Rue de l'Ale 35 Tel. 28.731
Orders delivered.

MATTEN—Interlaken

HANDWEAVING
Curtains, Teacloths and Couch Covers, Linen and Woollen Cushion Covers, Modern Dress Stuffs.
Rugs made from old bits of material.
FRAU E. TRAUFFER-SCHILD

ST. GALLEN

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

ZURICH

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1870
Niederdorfstrasse 90
Zurich 1.
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Crosse & Blackwell's Orange Marmalade
Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits

GASSMANN
Zürich, Poststrasse 7 und Bahnhofstrasse 24
beim Parade Platz
First Class House for Ladies' and Children's Garments

F. Willy Schurter
Bahnhofstrasse 61, Zurich 1 Telephon 74.822
Knitted Dresses for Town and Sports Wear, Handknitted Blouses and Jumpers, Scarves—*Latest Styles*

Schuhhaus H. Pfeiffer
Langstrasse 211, Zürich 5, Tel. 33.157
empfiehlt sich für sämtlich Schuhwaren (FOOTWEAR)

Albrecht Schlapfer & Co.
Lintheschergplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
Individual Service
Moderate prices.
A. JOOS-STRICKLER
Storchengasse 14. I Et. Tel. 35.976

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

WOLLENHOF
Jos. Fischer
Freiestrasse 11
Knitting Goods, Hosiery, Wools

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUNZGRABEN 6, 3-6 p. m daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

ARYANA-BROT
ist das VOLLKORNBROT aus gereinigtem, jedoch ganz unverändertem Weizen erster Qualität. ARYANA-BROT ist das ideale Brot der Gegenwart.
Täglich frisch im "MERKUR" oder in REFORMGESCHAFTEN
CHR. HOSTETTLER
Hauslieferung durch den Alleinhersteller
Bern Helvetiastrasse 27
BAKERY

COSY and YALA
are the best Underclothes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children
A Large Selection
AU BON MARCHE
Spitalgasse 3-7, Berne

Wollenhof AG
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRÜMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

COAL GASOIL BENZINE
MOTOR OIL
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Marktgasse 51 Tel. 27.181

E. Heller-Sickert
(formerly G. Maumary)
Münzgraben 4
near Palace Bellevue
Gloves, Stockings, Ties, Scarves

Mechanische Werkstätte
H. LINIGER
(Mechanic)
Apparatebau Reparaturen
Zielweg 9. Tel. 20.241

When You **Purchase Goods** *Advertised in* The Christian Science Monitor, *or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention* The Christian Science Monitor

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN (Continued)

Cleghorns
FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS

Cape Town's most popular Store Cleghorns

The most popular Store in Johannesburg Cleghorns

Port Elizabeth's most popular Store Cleghorns

CAFES at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

HERBERT PENNY LTD.
Auctioneers and Estate Agents
Lennons Bldgs., 30 Adderley St.
TELEPHONE 2-6571

SEA POINT
DEACON & WILSON
GROCERS
and PROVISION MERCHANTS
for quality and service.
Daily Deliveries.
Regent Road Tel. Sea Point 4-2492
Sea Point Terminus Tel. Sea Point 4-3089

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

DURBAN

ANSTEY'S
"The Modern Store"
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION HOUSE
Drapers, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and Shoemen.
380 West Street Telephone 23582

Home Made Cakes, Pastry and Sweets
Arlines
Sandwiches ALL Varieties
Cut at Short Notice and Delivered
Proprietress: MRS. ADELINE WALLACE
8 Mercury Lane Phone "One Ate" 18

Phone 1574
Permanent Wave Specialists and Tinting Experts
Marcel's
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
438 WEST STREET
(Opposite J. Orr & Co.)

SHORT & McDONALD
Builders—Carpenters—Plasterers
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES GIVEN
Phone 2017 256 Stamford Hill Road

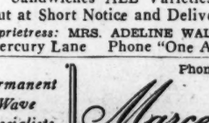
"EMINGOLD"
HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR
Gives Lasting Satisfaction
Mills Hosiery Coy
CASTLE ARCADE - DURBAN.

FISH . . POULTRY . . GAME
HARRY FRANCE
Stall 1 and 6. Borough Market
Telephones 674 and 181

For All Printing—Remember
PHONE 2482
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

GIVE YOUR MONTHLY GROCERY ORDER TO
Wakeling Bros. & Clarke Ltd
Our Prices Are Bazaar Prices
472 West Street Phone 68

LOWTHERS BREAD
76 ALICE STREET Phone 980



Daily Deliveries Town and Suburbs

ADAMS & CO. LTD.
STATIONERS *and* BOOKSELLERS
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction. School Books and Requisites. Juvenile and Toy Books.
341 WEST STREET Phone 21981

KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
Stock Electric Stoves, Ice Chests and Lamps. Electrical Installation and Repairs a Speciality
557 WEST STREET PHONE 847

COMBER & RUSSELL Ltd.
For All Sports and Rubber Goods
Tennis Rackets, Golf Clubs, Tennis and Golf Balls Oilskin Clothing, Waterproof Sheeting, Rubber Boots and Gloves for garden use, etc.
83 Field Street *(Next to Advertiser Office)*
Phone 23014 P. O. Box 1213

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG

HANSFORD & HANSFORD LTD
P. O. Box 4843, Johannesburg

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of **INSURANCE**
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
10-11 Commercial Exchange Buildings, Main Street, Johannesburg
Bloemfontein, Box 583; Port Elizabeth, Box 3; East London, Box 62
The Northern Assurance Company Limited

Paterson's TEA LOUNGE
Specialise in Fruit, Salad, Fish, Meat and Sandwich Lunches
Royal Arcade, Pritchard Street

The House of Quality
Thrupp & Co
Grocers and Provision Merchants
PRITCHARD STREET

Henwoods are good to you for . . .
HEN WOOD
Glassware and China, Electrical Goods, Fancy Goods, Tools and Domestic Hardware.
HENWOODS
Opp. City Hall
Also Springs and Pretoria

THE CITY DAIRY
(Under the personal supervision of W. J. Mons)
37 Plein St. cor. Wanderers St.
For Milk, Cream, New Laid Eggs, Honey and Cheese
Branch at
BEDFORD AND YEOVILLE DAIRY
BEDFORD ROAD, YEOVILLE

Better Value in FOOTWEAR
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sacke's Buildings, 25 JOUBERT STREET

McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors
44 RISSIK STREET

NEW YORK STEAM LAUNDRY, Ltd.
CLEANERS and DYERS
35 Sydney Road, Lorentzville
P. O. Box 6037 Phone 24-3680

MARIE LYNCH & CO.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
3 HOEK ST., opposite "THE METRO"
P. O. Box 2632 Phone 22-2480

MARGATE NATAL

When Visiting MARGATE NATAL
Stay at the
BERKELEY HOTEL
(ROSE & WHITWARD, *Proprietors*)
All modern conveniences. Large rooms. Spacious grounds. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate. P. O. MARGATE

PIETERMARITZBURG

Mackay Bros. & McMahon
Limited
ATWATER KENT RADIO
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
Radio and Records
PIANOS AND MUSIC
180 Church Street Phone 2570

MARIE HORROCKS
Millinery Specialists
185 Church Street Phone 2918

ALF SCHROENN
Repair Specialists
NIGHT AND DAY SERVICE
195 Commercial Road Phone 3895

PRETORIA

Beckett, Murray & Co.
(PTY.) LTD.
the new name for
B. C. B. STORES (Pty.) Ltd.
298 Church St., Pretoria
For Quality Goods at Keener Cash Prices

DRAPERY FANCY HABERDASHERY
HOSIERY NECKWEAR
SOFT FURNISHINGS
STATIONERY, CHINA
TOILET REQUISITES
CONFECTIONERY
SHOWROOM MILLINERY
UNDERCLOTHING
MEN'S OUTFITTING
HARDWARE
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Shop Where Everybody Shops

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

Union of South Africa

PRETORIA (Continued)

Do Ye Ken?
Solomon & McGlashan
CHURCH STREET
'Tis the right spot for all high class footwear. Specialists in Children's Boots and Shoes

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

O. E. DAHL
Painter and Paperhanger
Kedron Brook Road, Wilston
Phone M7135
ESTIMATES FREE

V. C. STORES
CASH and CARRY
Head Office and Store, NEWSTEAD
Ann St., Valley—Oxford St., Bulimba—Terminus Clayfield—Sandgate Road, Nundah—Five Ways Grange—Cor. Chalk St. and Lutwyche Road, Lutwyche—Sandgate Central—Pier Avenue, Sandgate.
FREE DELIVERY ALL BRANCHES

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Block 'B' Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section

"To Help, to Cheer and to Make Glad"

RONALDS CENTRAL PTY., LTD.
229 COLLINS STREET
Next to "Age" Office

Tel. F-6781 Open 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
REGENCY CAFE
SOVEREIGN VALUE
Good Cooking — Good Service
Pleasant Surroundings
CLYDE WAY, 132 ELIZABETH STREET
An INEXPENSIVE CONVENIENCE

Freshly Laundered
Towels and Coats
delivered to suit you.
A FRIENDLY SERVICE!
Phone Win. 682 386 FLINDERS LANE

Shoulder Sprays Pot Plants Bouquets Baskets Posies
Mrs. F. Wilson
Art Florist
Orders Delivered
Phone Win. 5890
37 Toorak Rd., South Yarra, S. E. 1
F. 6862

C. CARLSON
Ladies' Hairdresser
TOWN HALL CHMBS.
246 LITTLE COLLINS ST.

RAINER'S
"BEST FOR REST"
BEDDING
Bedding Remade. Same Day Service.
18 CENTRE COURT THRO' CENTREWAY and 13 HOWEY PLACE. C1 F4258

RICHARDS SHOES
CEN. 10381
117 Elizabeth St. MELBOURNE (Next McEwans)
WE STOCK BEDGOOD FOOTWEAR

7/ p. a. postpaid
The Australian WOMAN'S WORLD
Recipes Articles *Fashions Stories*
Monthly at all News Agents Throughout Australia and at
358 COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE

"MONTEREY"
Guest House
Mrs. A M Adams Win. 1879
17 Queen's Road, cr. Arthur Street, SC 2
Adjacent First Church, Trams and City
Tennis Court
Overlooking Albert Park Golf Links

TYPING
Letters, Catalogs, Price Lists, etc.
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• *THE beauty one sees is largely in him who sees it.*—GREAT THOUGHTS. •

Daily Features

• *LOVE loses none of its strength by dividing.*—W. S. ROYSTON. •

Monitor Movie Guide

Paul Robeson and Irene Dunne In New Version of 'Show Boat'

By E. C. S.

Irene Dunne and Allan Jones in "Show Boat"

Bridge of Sighs (Invincible)—Crime filler for double bills, with the heroine going to prison for a time as part of her campaign to secure her brother's freedom from a murder charge. Dorothy Tree, Onslow Stevens, Jack LaRue.

A Connecticut Yankee (Fox)—Second release of Will Rogers's 1931 film. Spectacular adventures of a radio repair man who is fantastically projected back into King Arthur's time, with humorous anachronisms based upon a Mark Twain yarn. Most laughable in the scene of the Rogers substitution of a lariat for a lance in the jousting duel. Myrna Loy's performance of the villainess is in her strange pre-"Thin Man" style.

Don't Gamble With Love (Columbia)—Passable sentimental melodrama about a gambler who temporarily loses his wife because he won't change his ways and is finally saved by her from a gunman's bullet. Bruce Cabot, Ann Sothern, Irving Pichel.

The First Baby (20th-Fox)—Serio-comic family entertainment of a familiar pattern with a husband who sets up an apartment as a surprise for his wife suspected unjustly by his domineering mother-in-law of leading a double life. Johnny Downs, Shirley Deane.

Forgotten Faces (Paramount)—Unsavory melodrama about a man convicted of murder who, while on parole, is killed by his wife for interfering with her scheme to blackmail their daughter, who has been brought up away from them respectably. Only a casting agent could explain what Herbert Marshall and Gertrude Michael, who do comedy parts well, are doing in this penny dreadful.

One Rainy Afternoon (U. A.)—The first production venture of Mary Pickford and Jesse Lasky proves a bright and frothy farce about the consequences of a romantic encounter of an actor and an heiress in a cinema, ending appropriately after a comic courtroom scene and a satirical flurry of publicity maneuvers. Francis Lederer sings and romps through the extravaganza with the bright assistance of Ida Lupino, and a congress of funny faces: Hugh Herbert, Donald Meek, Joseph Cawthorn, Roland Young, Richard Carle. Steadily amusing.

The Passing of the Third-Floor Back (G-B)—Conrad Veidt is impressive in his own way in Forbes-Robertson's part of the mysterious stranger who persuades inmates of a London lodging house to follow their less selfish inclinations. Clear-cut character portraits by Rene Ray, Frank Cellier, Beatrix Lehmann and others.

Peg of Old Drury (B. & D.)—Anna Neagle is a sprightly, romanticized version of Peg Woffington's adventures in the London theater world. Scraps of "As You Like It" present her as Rosalind. Cedric Hardwicke as David Garrick is seen impressively in bits from "The Merchant of Venice," "Richard III" and "The Alchemist."

Show Boat (Universal)—Edna Ferber's story filmed again handsomely, with James Whale directing with a smoothness and pace that never linger overlong on any events. Paul Robeson's singing of "Ole Man River" alone would make the picture memorable. For other high lights there is Irene Dunne as the romantic Magnolia, daughter of Captain Hawks, head of the show boat troupe, nimbly and comically done as ever by Charles Winninger. Helen Morgan again makes tragic the part of Julie.

Sons o' Guns (Warner)—A war play done in comic strip fashion for a change, with Joe E. Brown clowning in his largely liked fashion as an American doughboy who gets to France by mistake. He has a romantic encounter with a dairymaid played robustly by Joan Blondell, and persuades a company of Germans to quit the war. Eric Blore, Robert Barratt.

(This guide is printed Saturdays)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A NEW YORK CITY reader submits the following as a little more difficult cryptogram than some we've had. If you recall the hint contained in yesterday's column it shoud not be too difficult.

ABC DEFG HEJ THEKGJC WNKPFTNOMF SM OWNFGMJMP ALGB RLRLPWC THWHJMP SLWWSHNJPF? FTMKLT SMNE-GC LF KHG MKBNKTMP GBMJMSC.

2. Letter Juggling

Can you form five different six-letter words from the following six letters?

A E L M N T

3. How Much Did He Pay?

A man bought a boat which cost him $30.00 more than one fourth of its price. How much did he pay for it?

4. An Anagram

The letters in the phrase below can be so arranged as to spell a single word. What is that word?

I EXCEL NOT BY A PUN

5. Rebus

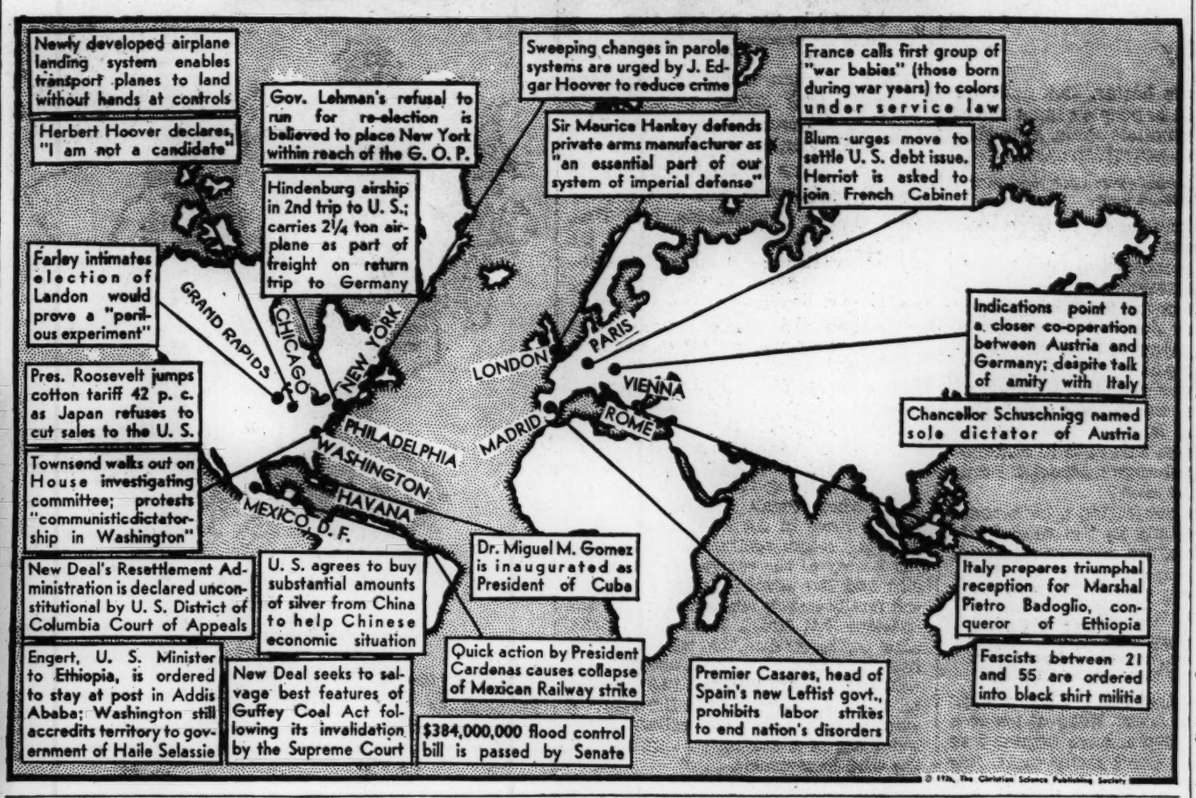
This single letter "S" represents in rebus form a 7-letter word. Study the clue contained in the two-line verse, and see if you can discover the hidden word.

S

Watch out! Who for the answer toils
Will find the watched pot often boils.

(Answers Appear Elsewhere)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Newly developed airplane landing system enables transport planes to land without hands at controls
Herbert Hoover declares, "I am not a candidate"
Gov. Lehman's refusal to run for re-election is believed to place New York within reach of the G. O. P.
Hindenburg airship in 2nd trip to U. S.; carries 2¼ ton airplane as part of freight on return trip to Germany
Farley intimates election of Landon would prove a "perilous experiment"
Pres. Roosevelt jumps cotton tariff 42 p. c. as Japan refuses to cut sales to the U. S.
Townsend walks out on House investigating committee; protests "communistic dictatorship in Washington"
New Deal's Resettlement Administration is declared unconstitutional by U. S. District of Columbia Court of Appeals
U. S. agrees to buy substantial amounts of silver from China to help Chinese economic situation
Engert, U. S. Minister to Ethiopia, is ordered to stay at post in Addis Ababa; Washington still accredits territory to government of Haile Selassie
New Deal seeks to salvage best features of Guffey Coal Act following its invalidation by the Supreme Court
$384,000,000 flood control bill is passed by Senate
Sweeping changes in parole systems are urged by J. Edgar Hoover to reduce crime
Sir Maurice Hankey defends private arms manufacturer as "an essential part of our system of imperial defense"
France calls first group of "war babies" (those born during war years) to colors under service law
Blum urges move to settle U. S. debt issue. Herriot is asked to join French Cabinet
Indications point to a closer co-operation between Austria and Germany; despite talk of amity with Italy
Chancellor Schuschnigg named sole dictator of Austria
Dr. Miguel M. Gomez is inaugurated as President of Cuba
Quick action by President Cardenas causes collapse of Mexican Railway strike
Premier Casares, head of Spain's new Leftist govt., prohibits labor strikes to end nation's disorders
Italy prepares triumphal reception for Marshal Pietro Badoglio, conqueror of Ethiopia
Fascists between 21 and 55 are ordered into black shirt militia
GRAND RAPIDS
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
WASHINGTON
HAVANA
MEXICO, D. F.
LONDON
PARIS
MADRID
VIENNA
ROME

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Sign Language

IF YOU were visiting a country where you did not speak the native tongue, no doubt you would make your wants known through the "sign language."

The hostess provides slips of paper on which is written a question. Without letting anyone see your paper, you act your question, and the rest guess what it is you desire to know. For instance:

"Where may I find lodging for the night?"

"Where may I get a meal?"

"Where may I find a guide?"

"Where may I get a shave and hair cut?"

"Where is the laundry?"

"Where may I buy a newspaper?"

There is an unlimited list of questions, and it is such fun to see the pantomime. One evening the question: "What time does the sun rise?" was so cleverly acted, it still brings merriment to our meeting with this friend.—Mrs. Edna L. W., Washington.

In Lighter Vein

Depending

A teacher was instructing a class in English, and called on a small boy named Jimmy Brown.

"James," she said, "write on the board: 'Richard can ride the mule if he wants to.'

"Now," continued the teacher when Jimmy had finished writing, "can you find a better form for that sentence?"

"Yes, ma'am, I think I can," was the prompt answer. "'Richard can ride the mule if the mule wants him to.'"—*Gladstone Age Press.*

About Fed Up

Three Policemen (strolling in): "What's the chance for a bite, Bridget?"

Bridget (cook in rich man's kitchen): "I've already fed ye for a year, and not a copper did I get!"

Not Yet

"How's collections at your church, Brudder Jackson?"

"Well, we ain't nebber had to stop in de middle of a collection to go an' empty de box."—*Quinte Loyalist.*

Figurative

A bricklayer was building a wall when a man in overalls came along and passed some remarks about bricklaying in general. The bricklayer, somewhat annoyed, asked sarcastically, "And wot do you do for a living?"

"I'm a precision fitter," the other replied, "and in our trade we have to work to a thousandth of an inch."

"Really?" said the bricklayer. "And 'ow many thousandths are there in an inch?"

The fitter scratched his head, and then replied, "Blimey, millions of 'em."—*Montreal Star.*

Solving the Circulation Problem

Kind Gentleman (to small newspaper boy): "Don't you feel cold, sonny?"

Boy: "Oh, no, sir! Selling papers keeps up the circulation."—*Advance.*

Sh-h!

Mike: "One of the secrets of strength is plenty of onions."

Pat: "An' how could anyone have onions and keep it a secret?"

Kitten on the Keys

Monitor Camera Club from Priscilla Pennell, Portland, Maine

But in This Instance It's a Typewriter

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Ala.

HE COULDN'T have been more than seven years old—the ragged little fellow who went up to the meat market counter and asked the clerk for 20 cents' worth of bologna. Just then his eye fell upon an object on the counter and he quickly said, "Make it 19 cents' worth."

"Aha!" whispered the clerk; "a petty chiseler."

Receiving a penny in change from his two dimes, the youngster reached up, and dropped the coin into the Crippled Children's Clinic penny jar, and scampered out of the store.

Daily Anecdote

He Knew Mothers

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DISCUSSING motherhood, in a lecture on psychology, Professor James once said:

"Suppose that your mother baked an apple pie, and there were seven of you—the parents and five children. What part of that pie would you get for your portion?"

"A sixth, sir," a boy answered.

"But there are seven of you. Don't you know anything about fractions?"

"Yes," said the boy, "I know about fractions all right but I know all about mothers, too. Mother would say she didn't want any pie."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Alias — *Ay'-lih-as* (first *a* long, *i* short, second *a* clipped-short).

Alleviate — *A-le'-vih-ate* (first *a* clipped-short, *e* long, *i* short, second *a* long).

In tracing this word we go back to the Latin *allevare*, "to lighten," compounded of *ad*, "to," and *levare*, "to lift up." We may understand our word better if we regard it in the sense of "a lightening, as by a lifting off."

Apparition—*Ap-a-rish'-un* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *i* short, *u* clipped-short; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

This word, like "apparent," "appearance," etc., comes from the same roots as "appear," the Latin *ad*, "to," and *parere*, "to come into sight." Although our word may be applied to the act of appearing, or to a thing appearing, we apply it specifically to what we might term a preternatural appearance, as of a specter or phantom.

Atmosphere — *At - mos - feer* (*a* short, *o* clipped-short, third syllable rhymes with *here*).

Baal—Two syllables, *Bay'-al* (first *a* long, second clipped-short).

Calculus — *Kal'-ku-lus* (*a* short, first *u* as in *unite*, second *u* clipped-short.)

The ordinary use of this word refers to the differential calculus invented by Leibnitz; and, since the masters are seldom able to dismiss the subject within tens of thousands of words, only the merest generalities can be given here.

The word is from the Latin *calculus*, "a pebble used in counting or calculating." As it is generally conceived today, "calculus" continues to be a reckoning, a method of computation involving symbols; it is a mathematical system of inferences from hypotheses or propositions indicated and treated symbolically. In Leibnitz's method, quantities are conceived as varying continuously; and where equations exist involving several quantities, the quantities are supposed to vary together so that there will be equations between their rates of change.

The common calculus is based on finiteness, with limits and changes; an "infinite calculus" would, of course, look away from an intricate variety of finite conceptions into an all-comprehending oneness.

Efface, effect— The first vowel is short.

Emulate—*Em'-u-late* (*e* short, *u* as in *unite*, *a* long).

Our word came to us from the Latin *aemulus*, "striving to equal"; and, fortunately, it is used today only in a good sense. It will be recalled (cf. Galatians 5:20) that the word once connoted striving accompanied by envy or jealousy. It is a pleasing comment on modern sportsmanship, that competition—striving to excel—does not necessarily produce strife; and in healthy rivalry there is a conscious effort to emulate or surpass, untainted by enmity.

We may emulate anyone or anything that is worthy of being imitated or equaled. The word emphasizes wholesome ambition and a goal that is uplifting. We emulate that which is successful or excellent or approaching perfection. We may compete with someone who is our equal; we emulate one who is above us or has progressed further. There is mental and physical exhilaration in emulation.

Hypnotism — *Hip'-no-tizm* (each *i* short, *o* as in *obey*).

Our word, derived from the Greek *hypnos*, "sleep," is applied to the process of artificially inducing a state resembling sleep. Persons said to be under the influence of hypnotism appear to have a marked susceptibility to suggestions, and seem to yield their volition to the sway of the one exerting the influence—this apparently extending to the control of organic functions. It is comforting to note that hypnotism is admittedly inoperative on an unwilling or resisting patient.

Mesmer, mesmerism — *Mes' - mer*, but *mez'-mer-izm*.

Mitre — *Mi'-ter* (long *i*, *e* as in *maker*).

A mitre is an ecclesiastical or liturgical headdress. As a soft, rounded cap, it came into general use about the twelfth century, but it has developed into a rather sizable and pretentious affair today.

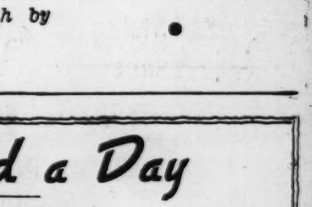
Monsieur—The French title corresponding with the English "Mister" is pronounced *me(r)-syu(r)'*; the *r*'s are not pronounced, but they help to indicate that the *e* is sounded as in *maker*, and the *u* as in *urn*.

Occultism — The accent is on the second syllable, *uh-kul'-tizm* (the first syllable is really a clipped-short *o*, but *uh* is a closer phonetic representation of this than *o*; the other two vowels are short).

Paraphernalia—Two *r*'s.

Roux, Bouillaud, Cloquet, Bernard — The names are pronounced *Roo* (*oo* as in *food*), *Boo-yo'* (*oo* as in *food*, *o* as in *old*), *Klo-kay'* (*o* as in *old*, *a* as in *ace*), *Behr-nah'* (*e* as in *get*, *a* as in *arm*). The first three were eminent French physicians and surgeons; the fourth was a "magnetizer."

A Flying Vacation



30

Hospitable Atlanta

ON THE flight to Atlanta I thought many times of the many ways the friendly Atlantans had tried to make the soldier's lot an easier one. While I was at Camp Gordon, homes had been freely opened to us; and every other conceivable form of hospitality had been showered upon us. I recalled the many musical evenings staged for Uncle Sam's soldiers by Atlanta artists. And in the vanguard of this unselfish work had been a well-known school of music.

On short notice, my friend in New York who had helped me plan my flying vacation had arranged for me to be the guest of his family in Atlanta. The family, of course, had never seen me—some families buy a pig in a poke, others have one thrust on them! (Of course, I shouldn't be imposing myself on them for long—just overnight, perhaps. Then I would be flying up to Louisville and Chicago, and back down through Indianapolis, Nashville, and Atlanta, to Miami.) What was my surprise, then, to be met by hosts who drove me direct to that well-known school of music, and said, "Well, here we are!" In a very real sense we had been friends lo! these many years.

And another happy surprise was awaiting me. We had once printed in the Monitor Camera Club a picture of a beautiful child playing the world's smallest harp; and the picture had evoked many compliments—including my own. That child was a member of that very household! And before dinner time, I was added to her collection of loved "uncles." She and I became almost inseparable. She even went to church with me that Wednesday evening—and how proud she was of her new uncle to see him always find the hymns in no more than three turns—once I turned right to it. (I manage to make an adventure of everything—even to the extent of trying to beat "par 3" in finding hymns!)

On the way home from church I was told that plans were in the making which would keep me in Atlanta for several days. I hastened to voice my thanks for being made to feel so welcome, but that I really had to be getting along to Louisville.

"What's calling you there, if it isn't too personal a question?" was the next inquiry.

I had to confess that it was a fried chicken dinner.

The next evening, Thursday evening, I did have a memorable fried chicken dinner—but it wasn't in or near Louisville. My Atlanta "family" were not to be outdone. On Friday I reluctantly called the airport to inquire about the Louisville-Chicago plane; but it was sold out. On Saturday, I repeated my inquiry; but—hurrah!—the flight had been canceled. On Sunday I learned that Chicago had had a heavy snow; but I could get snow anytime when I got back to Boston. In fact, I was getting so well established in Atlanta that about the only way to get rid of me would be to get the police to evict me.

It was not until Monday that I could pull myself away from hospitable Atlanta, after as happy and profitable a four and a half days as I ever spent.—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To Be Continued)

Brevities

Farm Humor: The real funny thing about radio humor is where they find people dumb enough to sit in the studio and applaud.

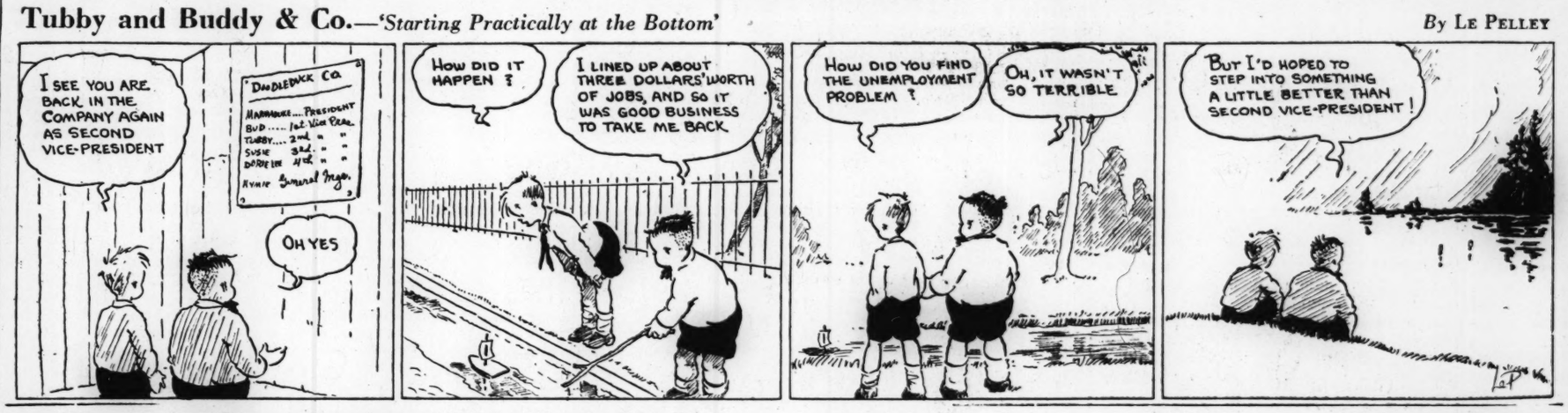
Pastime Scrapbook: A man is rich according to what he is, not according to what he has.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Why must our country landscapes be plastered with vividly colored billboards? Scenic beauty is not enhanced thereby.
2. Mental, Lament, Mantel, Mantle, Manlet.
3. $40.00.
4. Unexceptionably.
5. See the S (seethes).

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*'Starting Practically at the Bottom'*

By LE PELLEY


I SEE YOU ARE BACK IN THE COMPANY AGAIN AS SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
DANDELION CO.
HARRIMAN.... PRESIDENT
BUD..... 1st Vice Pres.
TUBBY.... 2nd " "
SUSIE.... 3rd " "
DORIE IN.... 4th " "
ANNIE General Imp.
OH YES
HOW DID IT HAPPEN ?
I LINED UP ABOUT THREE DOLLARS' WORTH OF JOBS, AND SO IT WAS GOOD BUSINESS TO TAKE ME BACK
HOW DID YOU FIND THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM ?
OH, IT WASN'T SO TERRIBLE
BUT I'D HOPED TO STEP INTO SOMETHING A LITTLE BETTER THAN SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Going After the Business*

By CARMACK

Dandelion Diggers Inc. A 100
Yesterday I noticed a lawn on Orchard Avenue that was full of dandelions and I said to myself-"Hm-m! There's a job I ought to get for the Boss and his gang"—
And I was wondering how I could do it when I looked up and saw a lady sitting on the front porch—
I went up and began to wiggle my tail and tell her about Dandelion Diggers, Inc.—
But my sign must have told her all she wanted to know because she said-"Why, what a clever idea!"—
And she went into the house and did some telephoning, and I'm sure I heard her say something about dandelions- oh, Boy!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Swapping—a Philosophic Holiday

SEARCH long for a more incisive or less partial opinion of a Yankee than another Yankee will vouchsafe. Then turn to Robert Frost:

Yankees are what they always were.

Ordinary business men, such as Thoreau marks in his essay on visitors to Walden Pond, who noted chiefly the "distance at which I dwelt from something or other," might never have observed what is so plain to Frost. Might never, that is, were it not for a New Hampshire magazine some of them have been passing around among themselves, which is called the Yankee, and by way of proving its right to the title, exhibits a "Swapper's Column."

Yankees, we find ourselves reflecting, are not so different from other folk. The shrewdness for which they are reputed is deeper than that which might find stimulation in the prospect of getting the better end of a bargain. The economic philosophy of swap accepts no such shallow satisfaction as its aim. This is no mere economics of having; this is an economics of using. And never a Yankee, or any other sound thinker, lets pride of possession stop the mouth that would rebuke covetous eyes with "But what could we *do* with the thing?"

Don't think, though, that this attitude is less than a complete utilitarianism—that it neglects to put value on things nutritious to the sensibilities as well as to the physical fiber. For here is a swapper who has a house in Massachusetts' woodsy Wellesley, where the almost sea-green bud-green of early leafiness has been billowing in the May breeze. Understandably, if you think of it that way, he wants to swap it for a house by the sea. And no doubt someone, who has spent years of hours seeing in the ocean's multi-plumed and opal-petaled restlessness rather a tossing of tree tops and a shimmer of myriad tiny leaves under the wind-cooled sun, will help to complete the bargain.

This is big-scale barter. But quite as revealing portraits of people's inner selves shine out of more humble offers. As in that swapper's bid-and-ask which says:

C Melody Saxophone, never used; cost over $100. I want a Shetland pony.

So far do men's true desires lie from their rhapsodic impulses.

But then, the economics of swap is built on the tolerant assumption that mankind is liable to make mistakes. Success under a money economy demands forethought. The keystone of swapper economics obviously is afterthought, of which all of us have so much more generous a dispensation. And it does not matter how tardy the afterthought is. For instance, one advertiser wants, at this date in automobile history, to exchange a Model T Ford: "What have you to offer?"

And here is a confession which could have been made only in the most indirect and unappealing manner through the usual economic channels. How write this nostalgic note anywhere but in the swapper's column, where it pleads:

Four swell French and German travel posters, brand new, will be swapped for a gallon of this year's first run maple syrup.

Yes, Yankees are what they always were: swappers at heart. Not just because they, like most people, have acquired so many things they don't really want. Nor because they, as others, appreciate a thing more when the other fellow has it. No, but partly because, as a Yankee poet has put it,

Something there is that doesn't love a wall.

Which may mean the stone walls New Englanders mend in the spring, but might as well mean the unnatural obstacles—economic, political, personal—that men place between themselves and the things they need. Swappers admit that men have found more efficient ways of making money. But they hold that there is nothing like a good swap for making friends.

Russia—Eastern Power

SOVIET RUSSIA won her first decisive victory in the duel with Japan for predominance in the Far East, by ratification of the treaty of mutual assistance between Russia and Outer Mongolia, and subsequent reorganization of the Mongolian Government and army, and initial construction of a network of light railways connecting Mongolia with Soviet borders. For all practical purposes, the Mongolian People's Republic has become a member of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, as firmly under Moscow's control as Soviet Armenia or the central Asian republics.

Moscow thus serves notice that she intends no longer to retreat before Japan, as she has done since the Japanese invaded Manchuria in 1931. At that time her position was awkward; her Far Eastern army was no match for Japan, and it was imperfectly supported by communications and industry. Moscow faced the hostility of peasants both in the Soviet Union and in Outer Mongolia, because of her ruthless methods in compulsory collectivization.

Soviet extremists and their "comrades" in Mongolia had so disturbed the country's economy that herds dropped from 23,700,000 in 1930 to 16,000,000 in 1932, according to Soviet official figures. The abrupt monopolization of trade under inefficient state "co-operatives" had aroused widespread discontent.

But the Soviets moved on the broader front with skill and caution. They held off Japan by surrendering their "sphere of influence" in North Manchuria and their doubtful interests in the Chinese Eastern Railway. They hastily moderated extremist policy in Mongolia, partially restoring private trade and making wide concessions to peasants and even to Buddhist lamas.

After five years, the Soviets feel that they are ready to hold successfully their present position. They are prepared to defend not only their own borders but also their predominant influence in Outer Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan. They have recovered the good will of Mongols, who rose in revolt against Soviet control in 1932. The Russians have skillfully exploited the tactlessness of the Japanese military in other Mongol districts to fortify their own influence in Outer Mongolia.

Japanese aggression has accelerated Moscow's development of her own Far Eastern regions and her active expansion into Outer Mongolia and Sinkiang, where Russian influence predominated before the revolution. More than at any previous time, Russia today may be described as a major Far Eastern power. This is the deeper meaning of the new relationship with Mongolia.

THE trial of Charles Luciano and his alleged vice ring may be held up indefinitely. The defense has thought of claiming a mistrial on the grounds that they were allowed only twenty challenges to the entire jury. Finally, if all else should fail, the defense plans to attack the very law on which the trial is based, carrying this attack to the Supreme Court of the United States if necessary. Sooner or later it is hoped that the court will be able to concern itself with whether or not the people involved are innocent or guilty.

Politics in Parole

WHEN J. Edgar Hoover, chief G-man, resorts to the term "filthy scandal" to describe current abuses in the American parole system, and Dr. Sheldon Glueck, Harvard criminologist, backs this indictment while defending the theory of probation and parole, their combined voices should awaken America to the need of breaking the hold of corrupt politics on justice.

At no point in the governmental machinery does favoritism and inefficiency strike harder blows at society than in the naming of political henchmen as probation or parole officers. Both probation and parole have worthy origins in the desire to rehabilitate offenders. Society, through probation and parole, seeks to meet the offender halfway. Yet neither the parolee nor society can benefit unless the parole officer measures up to the exacting requirements of his office. Mr. Hoover's statement that nearly every G-man slain in service has been shot by criminals out on parole illustrates tragically the danger to society of releasing certain types of offenders under improper supervision.

Dr. Glueck in his new book, "Crime and Justice," writes that probation requires a type of supervision combining the "highest arts of the resourceful teacher, the wise parent, the sympathetic but firm guide." In too many instances Dr. Glueck has found mere political heelers holding probation offices. In one state, the part-time officers had been manufacturers, janitors, wheelwrights, etc., with only a few teachers, nurses and Red Cross workers. Add to such handicaps the disadvantage of low pay.

To be preserved, probation and parole must be adequately staffed, more intelligently directed, and, above all, freed from political influences.

"At Home Abroad"

IF MR. CHARLES LAUGHTON should ever fall to writing his memoirs, an appropriate title would be: From Hollywood to the House of Molière. For at the historic Comédie Française he seems to have been the recipient of an enthusiastic reception by *tout Paris*, and the fashionable audience included the President of the Republic.

The occasion was a performance of *"Le Médecin Malgré Lui,"* Molière's classic comedy known to the English-speaking world as the "Mock Doctor," or more frequently "The Physician in Spite of Himself." To have appeared on the boards of the most famous theater of France is in itself no light achievement. France extends that honor but rarely to foreigners. No other British actor has crashed that somewhat austere portal. As a linguistic feat it is something to talk about. Mr. Laughton's Sganarelle spoke a French with an accent only "slightly English."

To all this must be added a triumph of versatility. In the roles of Henry VIII, Macbeth and many other parts, Mr. Laughton has excelled more often in interpretations of the sinister, the robustly grotesque. Molière's classic work calls for comedy, lightness of touch and deportment, satire.

Evidently the English actor's lusty Anglo-Saxon humor made a "hit" with an audience accustomed to the traditional formal, though exquisite, standards which reign in the "House of Molière."

Blue Ridge Home

Book News of the Day

THE southern mountain folk have had many novels written about them in recent years, ranging from the sentimental to the brutal. Hubert Skidmore is one of the few authors to present a picture of this back country with genuine verisimilitude. In I WILL LIFT UP MINE EYES (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $2) he portrays the appealing elements of the life there along with a truthful picture of the hardships which the native farmers and laborers must endure. This combination produces a touching narrative which in spite of tragedy leaves the reader with a sense of pleasure.

The keynote of the story is Maw Cutlip's love of the good earth. The narrative opens with the Cutlip family when they are drawing their living from the land. Their small isolated farm on Cherry Knob in the Blue Ridge Mountains is a secure, comfortable home, with the beauty of the surrounding countryside and the bountiful affection within the family largely compensating for the constant toil which farm life entails. Maw Cutlip realizes this when she tells her son Ben: "You fergit about everythin ceptin that yore liven like the trees an birds an sech . . . you jist recollect whut it feels like to be walken in the wet grass of a mornin . . . an smellen the wild honeysuckle. . . ."

Then one summer a drought ruins their crops, and Nat Cutlip leaves his family on Cherry Knob to work in a lumber mill down in the hollow. There, the specious attraction of a monthly pay check weans him away from his love of the land and he sends for his family to join him in the crowded, boisterous settlement clustered about the mill. Maw and the children reluctantly take up their life in the town, while Maw consoles herself with dreams of an imminent return to the Knob. Meanwhile, she is glad that at last the children will get some "book learning."

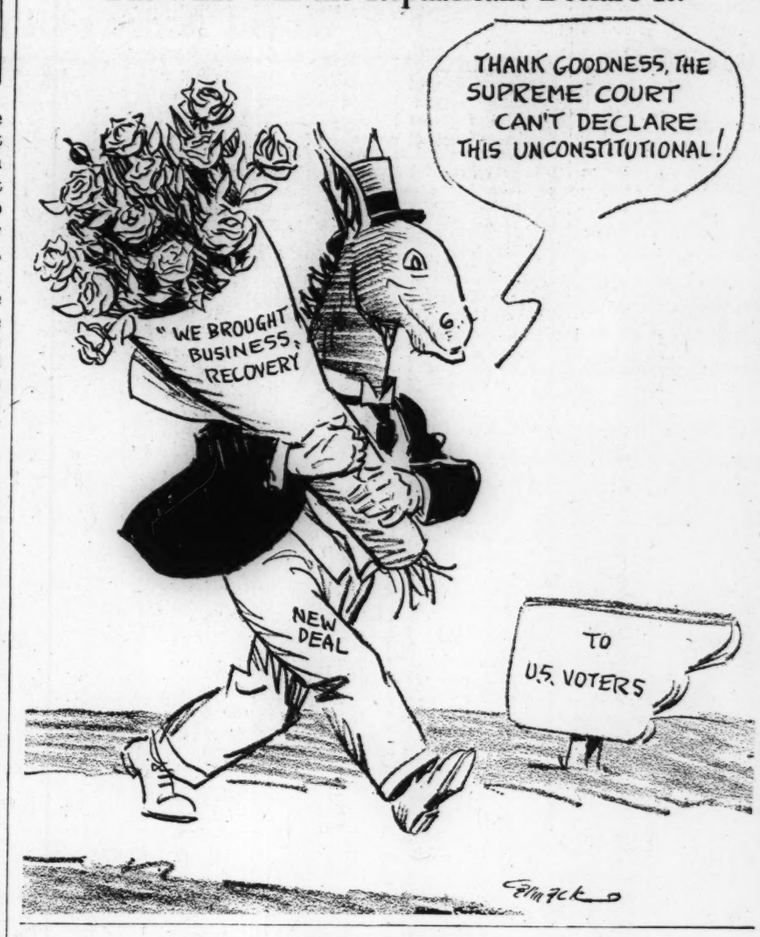
The sordid life in Turkey Trot contrasts pathetically with the placid farm life the Cutlips had enjoyed. They get what little pleasure they can get out of a meager garden, shiny new shoes and the wonders of mail-order catalogues.

Nat, however, holds fast to his job as the months pass, and the little farm up in the hills grows farther and farther away. Life in Turkey Trot seems to be absorbing the Cutlip family, as John, the eldest son, also takes a place in the mill, while Ben and Effie find solace respectively in books and garden.

One tragic day a mishap at the mill proves fatal to Nat, and Maw finds herself shouldered with the care of the family. Unhesitantly, she turns back to the hills for help; with Ben and Effie she returns sadly but hopefully to Cherry Knob, confident that the good earth will welcome them and care for them.

M. W. S.

But What Will the Republicans Declare It?


THANK GOODNESS, THE SUPREME COURT CAN'T DECLARE THIS UNCONSTITUTIONAL!
"WE BROUGHT BUSINESS RECOVERY
NEW DEAL
TO U.S. VOTERS

"Personal"

"WHAT," asked my breakfast companion, "is so absorbing?" I flushed, tried to look less absorbed, and confessed, "The personal column," glancing sheepishly over the top of my Times.

"Have you ever," I began a justification, "walked along a street at night and looked eagerly into every lighted house that left the curtains up? Have you ever come home alone quite late and found just one house on a street with the lights still on? For the moment," I enlarged on the subject, "the light is yours, and all the romance of things you don't know about. For instance," I glanced quickly down the column, "'Mrs. E—— thanks all her friends for their astonishing kindness on her 100th birthday and will write to them all in due time.' I laid my paper down and glanced at my skeptical companion.

* * *

"Mrs. E——," I continued, "must often have seen Queen Victoria. Perhaps she saw the coronation of Edward VII. She saw the soldiers coming home from the Boer War. And when she got up in the morning on her 100th birthday, she felt sprightly, and made jokes to the family, and had a big breakfast. Then the packages began to arrive. Six lavender caps, 16 white shawls; tremendous pots of lavender flowers. One great-grandson with a sense of humor sent her a pair of roller skates with this message: 'Good morning, Granny. I thought these would suit you better than the lavender shawls you'll get.' And that present tickled her more than all the rest. . . ."

My companion was moving a stealthy hand toward my paper with a look of dawning interest.

"Here's another," I kept a firm hand on the paper. "Lady wishes send very valuable Chinese vase to owner in Shanghai. Will anyone volunteer to carry it out for consideration. Must give credentials of absolute integrity."

"Yes, well?" queried my companion.

"The lady," I suggested, "has had a change of heart. That is a priceless old vase. A bit of porcelain of which the secret of the glaze is lost. It has a green dragon on one side and a Buddha on the other. She bought it for a song from someone who needed the money, but it belongs in a little temple near Hong Kong. All these years, that Buddha on the vase has been staring her out of countenance with a look of soft, slow, Chinese wisdom! So now she wants to send it back where it belongs. . . ."

I went hastily to the next item.

* * *

"'Lady going India highly recommends her children's governess, Isabelle Storke; with he. 15 years.'"

"Why," wondered my companion, now as immersed as I was, "didn't Isabelle go with her lady and the children to India?"

"Perhaps she doesn't like snakes; . . . or no, don't you see, Tom was the youngest and he has just gone off to school. Maud is of coming-out age and is going with her parents, of course . . . what would Isabelle do? Poor dear. She must begin all over again with the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic, manners and speech . . . she will find a nice place, but it won't be the same. Alice and Arthur won't seem such fine children for several years. She'll hold Maud and Tom over them like the sword of Damocles as model children . . . and she'll never give up till Alice and Arthur eat, sleep, walk and talk as Tom and Maud did."

"Isabelle," said my companion thoughtfully, "is very tall and lank and rarely smiles, but when she does, you wonder she didn't marry very young. . . ."

We were now sitting side by side reading the column together. "C. L. informs J. B. that nothing is lost by doing one's duty." Now *there* is a model sentiment. C. L., you see, lives with his aunt and uncle in the suburbs and commutes to Mayfair to his office. His suburban sense of duty has got into conflict with Mayfair sophistication. . . .

"But here is the prize. Five days ago there appeared an ad. to this effect: 'Organ grinder has had to pawn his pet monkey for lack of funds to buy animal food. Will anyone help, as Jocko is pining away with homesickness.' And look this morning! 'Organ grinder thanks all who sent donations. Jocko home and happy, with enough funds for year's keep.'"

"The sheer kindness of it," said my companion wonderingly.

"That's the 'personal' touch," I agreed, scanning the last of the lines.

DOROTHY DESMOND

North . . South . . East . . West

The A. B. C.'s of Economics

By Frank L. Perrin

RECENTLY there came along a thoughtfully written book in which the author, in mapping what he defines as "democracy's way out" of present economic entanglements, describes interestingly the origin of the relationship of capital and labor and emphasizes the impossibility, as society is organized, of ever completely separating one from the other. It is not intended here either to endorse or attempt to disprove his conclusions. They are persuasively presented. Probably he would agree that the great need, if a high standard of living is to be maintained, is for a continued working agreement between the two.

But the reading of the book inspired an interesting though perhaps not particularly valuable line of thought. It is well for us, even though it may be that we have been long out of school or college, to make a mental trial balance that we may discover just how valuable our accumulated stock of knowledge, so-called, and our pigeonholes filled with our own or borrowed observations and experiences may be. How much have we proved by applying sincere, honest and unselfish tests? Or how much have we accepted, because it is easier to depend upon another's estimate or appraisal, or rejected because of some prejudice, or inherited dislike for another's ethical or religious point of view?

* * *

In the days, not so long ago, of the general stores conducted by small-town merchants in the sections of the Middle West with which I was familiar, there was accumulated a promiscuous and finally an utterly unusable and unsalable collection of things technically described as goods, wares and merchandise. No inventories were taken and few invoices preserved. The cost of these materials could not be accurately estimated. Their value could only be guessed.

Some of us, speaking generally and more or less impersonally, have been keeping store for a long time. We have accumulated much in the way of mental equipment which we may discover has become shelf-worn and unusable. Prejudice has been piled upon prejudice rather than precept upon precept or line upon line. Our school of economics has been founded by our self-interest, perhaps, the only light shed upon it being that supplied by those whose interests have been similar to our own and whose perspective has been as narrow.

But something in the book already referred to persuaded me to pursue the line of thought which had been indicated. So it was that I was able to recall my first concept of what was afterward understood to be capital. It was, of course, in what were the days of pioneering and the early development of the middle western country. It was a generation before the advent of the automobile, years before the telephone, long before the building of hard-surfaced highways, and even before the railroad had penetrated the region in which our log house stood. Exchange, in the main, was carried on by barter. Wheat was turned into flour and corn into butter, pork and beef, and these traded for implements such as wagons, plows and other necessary equipment for the farm and home.

* * *

It was the custom in those days for property owners to pay their road or highway taxes by work done under the direction of the pathmaster in grading, bridge building and clearing. The scale of wages for laborers was $1 a day. That was a simple problem in economics easily stated and easily solved by everyone except the laborer. I could quite as easily understand why a similar scale estimated the theoretical value of the services of a team of horses or oxen employed in operating plows and scrapers. They performed actual labor.

But it was difficult for me to understand at that time why fifty cents a day should be credited on the tax bill for the use of a wagon, or half that sum for the use of a plow. These rendered no service. They performed no labor. What was the economic basis for this allowance? It was my primary-school lesson in the economics of capital and labor; my introduction to what we today refer to as the machine age. The farmer who owned and provided for required use the plow and the wagon, as well as the team of horses or oxen, had accumulated these by his own industry and labor. They did actually, and not merely theoretically, represent labor, although there might have been attached to them then, as there has been since, the stigma of capital representing entrenched wealth seeking special privilege. How easily do we become confused, sometimes, in our study of simple economic problems!

The Wide Horizon

Bending the Bow

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

THE British people are trying to do what they most dislike — to think about their position in the world. So long as they can "muddle through" without thought, trusting to their instinct, they are content. When they are forced to think, they feel there is something amiss.

The collapse of Ethiopia under effects of mustard gas, and the proclamation of the Italian "Empire," have brought our people sharply "up against it." They are angry and ashamed. Some of them throw the blame on the Government. Against this a British historian, Prof. J. Holland Rose, protests. He claims, "as a life-long student of history," that "the present crisis is one of the most complex and baffling that has ever occurred." It calls, he says, for "the exercise of calm judgment instead of reckless charges."

In a way, he is right. In a way, too, those who blame the Government are not altogether wrong. Feeling is too deeply stirred for calm judgment to be easy. An elder statesman like Sir Austen Chamberlain may advise the dropping of "sanctions" forthwith—and, having spoken in haste, may be repenting at leisure. His counsel sounded too cynical to strike the British people as wise. The Government soon found that, should they heed it, public anger would wax hot against them.

* * *

I am not sure that in any event the Government will come through this crisis unscathed. They are responsible—less responsible, maybe, than were the Laval and the Sarraut-Flandin Governments in France — and cannot be held guiltless. And that ugly business last December, when Mr. Baldwin concurred in the Hoare-Laval proposals, is still unforgotten. Mr. Baldwin himself has never been in greater danger. He is felt to have shown lack of courage, lack of insight, lack of moral stamina.

Trusting to their instinct more than to their thought, the bulk of the people insist that League "sanctions" against Italy ought not now to be dropped. Instinct tells them, too, that to cry out for the "reform" of the League, and for the removal of Art. XVI (the "sanctions" article) from its Covenant, is faint-hearted and wrong. They honestly believed that, with all its shortcomings, the League is the only really good thing they got out of the World War. To tinker with it now, they feel, would be to confess moral bankruptcy.

In this I agree with them, without forgetting that British dislike of clear thought has been a main cause of this "complex and baffling" crisis. Unthinkingly our people supported more than one of our Governments in running after chimeras like "disarmament" without security against war, and "collective action" against Italian (though not against Japanese) aggression, without readiness and fitness to face the risks.

Consequently we are "up against" the hardest situation we have had to face since July, 1914. There is Germany as well as "Imperial" Italy to think of. In dealing with Germany the Government has not, thus far, made any serious mistakes. The questions they have put to Herr Hitler about his "Peace Plan" are as shrewd and searching as their form is courteous. They may make a mistake if they enter into oral negotiations before getting clear answers; and, in my view at least, they will tread on quicksands if they propose to "reform" the League as the price of German adherence to it.

* * *

Any hasty attempt to reform the League Covenant might smash the Covenant and the League without improving the international position. The Covenant was only hammered out in Paris, when the iron was hot on the morrow of war, under stress of a warning from President Wilson that the United States would take no part in guaranteeing a European peace settlement unless it were to be constantly supervised by the associated powers of the world.

To try now, when the iron is cold and under stress of another sort, to chisel off this or that bit of the Covenant, or to beat or bend the rest into a different shape, might be to ruin the whole work. It is not the weakness of the Covenant that frightens the "reformers"; it is its potential strength. Their flaccid muscles shrink from the task of bending this bow of Ulysses.

So, in forms more or less veiled, critics of the League suggest a return to "power-politics." The people of England, feeling that the end of power-politics has always been war, instinctively understand that the only good sort of power-politics would be to set about building up an overwhelming international combination against war itself.

But how? Here instinct gives little help. For want of clear thought about peace, since the League was founded, British minds are now befogged. All that they see is that to go on muddling along and hoping for the best may be the shortest cut to the worst. So, in dire discomfort, they are beginning to think. What will come out of this unwonted exercise none can foretell. But if, and when, they do make up their minds, things are likely to happen.